

1990

CENSUS OF  
POPULATION  
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (3)

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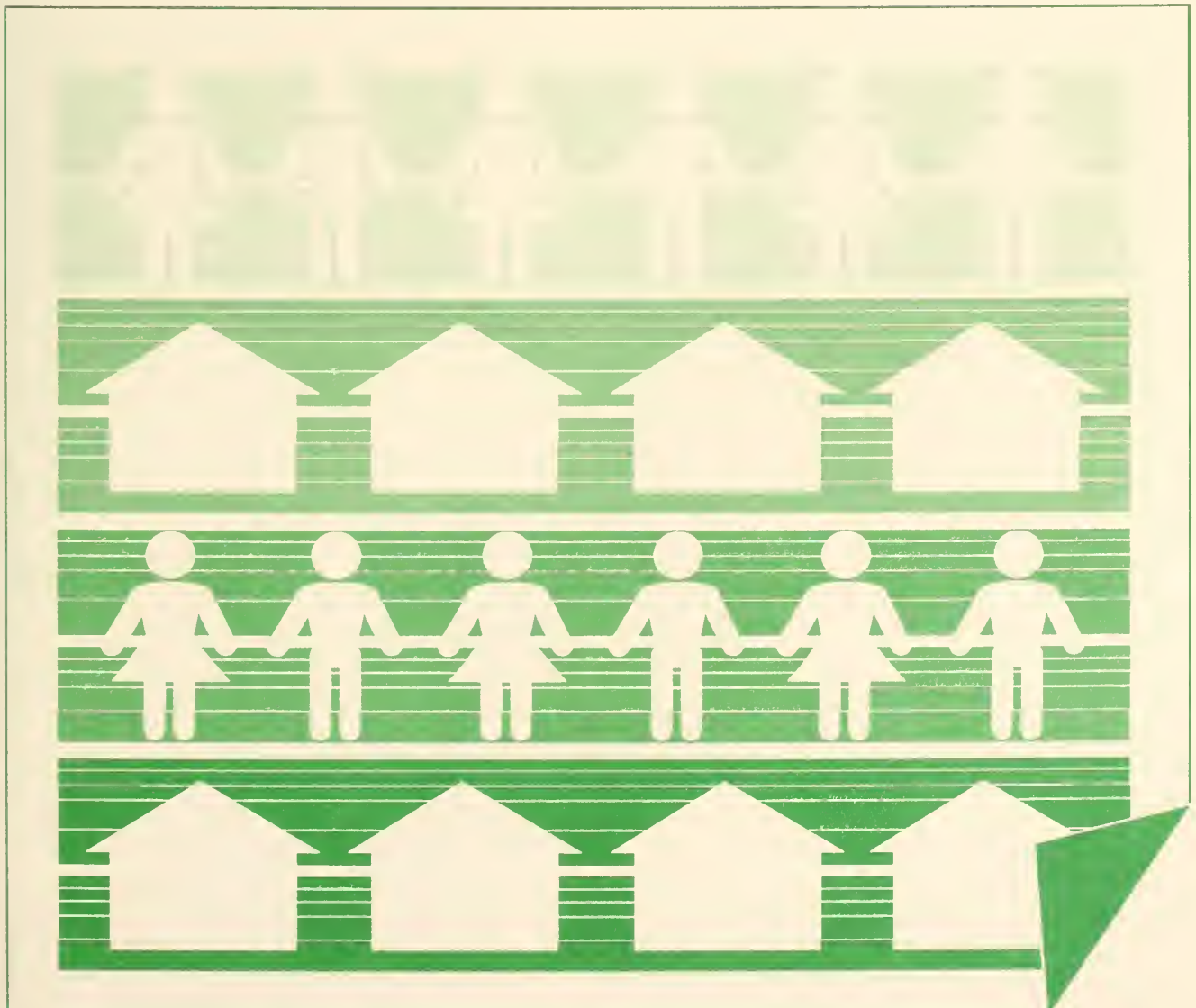
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**CENSUS '90**



**1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
Population and Housing  
Characteristics for  
Census Tracts and Block  
Numbering Areas  
Dubuque, IA MSA**

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1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
Population and Housing  
Characteristics for  
Census Tracts and Block  
Numbering Areas  
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# HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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## INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

## HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

### TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in the report are shown on the left side and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Alaskan, or Asian	Hispanic origin, not of Hispanic origin	White, not of Hispanic origin
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6
Ancestry	14	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker	18	—	—	—	—	—
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28
Family type by presence of own children	1	3	3	4	5	6
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28
Hispanic origin	1, 16	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6
Income in 1989	18	21	23	25	27	29
Industry	18	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28
Poverty status in 1989	18	21	23	25	27	29
Race	1	—	—	—	—	—
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	—	—	—	—	—
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28
Workers in family in 1989	18	—	—	—	—	—
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42
Condominium	32	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14
Owner rent	33	35	37	39	41	43
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42
Mobile homes	32	34	36	38	40	42
Mobility in 1989	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mortgage status and scheduled monthly rental	33	35	37	39	41	43
Persons in unit	6	7	8	9	10	11
Persons per room	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pumping facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42
Rooms	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sanitary disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42
Telephone in unit	3	4	5	6	7	8
Units	3	4	5	6	7	8
Units in structure	32	—	—	—	—	—
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	—	—	—	—	—
Usage characteristics	3	4	5	6	7	8
Value	32	34	36	38	40	42
Visitors in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42
Year household moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42

Not applicable for this report.

# HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

## Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE												
Table number and title			Headnote			Column head						
Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990			[Data based on monthly and quarterly surveys, annual, 1990]			Spanner						
Heading	Stubhead			Stub			Boxhead					
	</											



*Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

## CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990, and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990, (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract, (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

## USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

## CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

**Appendix A**—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

**Appendix B**—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

**Appendix C**—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

**Appendix D**—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

**Appendix E**—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

**Appendix F**—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources such as microfiche or computer tape and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

**Appendix G**—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



# TABLE FINDING GUIDE

## Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Age .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry .....	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin .....	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation .....	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race .....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985 .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) .....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989 .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989 .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Bedrooms .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium .....	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989 .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.





# USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division  
Customer Services  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233  
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

## ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

### GENERAL

#### User Note 1

**Age Reporting**—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

#### User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

#### User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

#### User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

#### User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

#### User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in



data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

### **User Note 7**

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

### **User Note 8**

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused



by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

### User Note 9

**Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds**—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

### User Note 10

**Thresholds in CPH-3**—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



# LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		<b>Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:</b>
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA		
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
12	Georgia			107	Charleston, SC MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	108	Charleston, WV MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				<b>Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:</b>
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		Aurora-Evanston, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Chicago, IL PMSA
		73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
21	Maine	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Joliet, IL PMSA
22	Maryland	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Kenosha, WI PMSA
23	Massachusetts			113E	Lake County, IL PMSA
24	Michigan	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	
25	Minnesota	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
		78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
26	Mississippi	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		<b>Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:</b>
27	Missouri	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
28	Montana			115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
29	Nebraska	81	Bangor, ME MSA		
30	Nevada	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		
		83	Battle Creek, MI MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
31	New Hampshire	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA		
32	Not Assigned	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		<b>Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:</b>
33	New Mexico				Akron, OH PMSA
34	New York	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA	117A	Cleveland, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	87	Billings, MT MSA	117B	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
		88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117C	
36	North Dakota	89	Binghamton, NY MSA		
37	Ohio	90	Birmingham, AL MSA		
38	Oklahoma			118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
39	Oregon	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
40	Pennsylvania	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
		93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
41	Rhode Island	94	Boise City, ID MSA	122	Columbus, OH MSA
42	South Carolina		<b>Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:</b>	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
43	South Dakota		Boston, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
44	Tennessee	95A	Brockton, MA PMSA		
45	Texas	95B	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		<b>Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:</b>
		95C	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
46	Utah		Nashua, NH PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
47	Vermont	95D	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA		
48	Virginia	95E		126	Danville, VA MSA
49	Washington	95F		127	Davenport-Rock Island, IA-IL MSA
50	West Virginia				
				128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
51	Wisconsin	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
52	Wyoming	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
54	Not Assigned	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA		
55	Virgin Islands				



Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	<b>Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:</b>	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		<b>Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:</b>
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	<b>Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:</b>	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		<b>New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:</b>
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA		
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		<b>Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:</b>	250	Olympia, WA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA		Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215A	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215B	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215C	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	215D		255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
	<b>Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:</b>	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		<b>Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:</b>
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	223	Mayaguez, PR MSA		Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	259D	
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
	<b>Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:</b>	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA		<b>Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:</b>
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA		<b>Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:</b>	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
				265	Portland, ME MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	<b>Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:</b>	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		<b>San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:</b>	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	<b>Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:</b>	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA		<b>San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:</b>	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA		
276	Reno, NV MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA		
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
		314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	343	York, PA MSA
				344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
				345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

# Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
<b>DUBUQUE COUNTY, IA</b>	
2 -----	2 (pt.)
3 -----	3 (pt.)
4 -----	3 (pt.)
5 -----	4
6 -----	5 (pt.)
7 -----	6 (pt.)
7.01 -----	10 (pt.)
7.02 -----	6 (pt.)
8.01 -----	7 (pt.)
9 -----	7 (pt.)
10 -----	2 (pt.)
11.01 -----	8.01
11.02 -----	9 (pt.)
101.03 -----	9 (pt.)
102 -----	10 (pt.)
103 -----	11.01 (pt.)
104 -----	11.01 (pt.)
105 -----	5 (pt.)
106 -----	6 (pt.)
	11.01 (pt.)
	11.02
	3 (pt.)
	101.03
	102 (pt.)
	103 (pt.)
	102 (pt.)
	103 (pt.)
	104 (pt.)
	103 (pt.)
	104 (pt.)
	104 (pt.)
	105
	102 (pt.)
	104 (pt.) <sup>a</sup>



Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See the notes at the bottom of the table for further information.

1980 tract	1990 tract
DUBUQUE COUNTY, IA	
2	0
3	0
4	0
5	0
6	0
7	0
8	0
9	0
10	0
11	0
12	0
13	0
14	0
15	0
16	0
17	0
18	0
19	0
20	0
21	0
22	0
23	0
24	0
25	0
26	0
27	0
28	0
29	0
30	0
31	0
32	0
33	0
34	0
35	0
36	0
37	0
38	0
39	0
40	0
41	0
42	0
43	0
44	0
45	0
46	0
47	0
48	0
49	0
50	0
51	0
52	0
53	0
54	0
55	0
56	0
57	0
58	0
59	0
60	0
61	0
62	0
63	0
64	0
65	0
66	0
67	0
68	0
69	0
70	0
71	0
72	0
73	0
74	0
75	0
76	0
77	0
78	0
79	0
80	0
81	0
82	0
83	0
84	0
85	0
86	0
87	0
88	0
89	0
90	0
91	0
92	0
93	0
94	0
95	0
96	0
97	0
98	0
99	0



**Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque, IA MSA	Dubuque County		County not part of MSA, 1990 (1990 Census)						
		Total	Dubuque city	Shannon	Macgregor	East Dubuque	Shannon	Macgregor	East Dubuque	
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers .....	575.3	575.3	59.7	2.4	2.8	1.6	2.2	1.4	1.9	1.2
Square miles .....	608.2	608.2	23.8	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.5
AGE										
All persons .....	86 403	86 403	57 546	5 205	2 556	5 507	4 719	1 970	5 648	2 873
Under 5 years .....	6 017	6 017	3 866	31	11	4	116	118	443	170
5 to 9 years .....	6 781	6 781	4 277	41	14	4	132	132	512	213
10 to 14 years .....	6 790	6 790	4 364	41	14	4	129	129	503	217
15 to 19 years .....	6 809	6 809	4 384	41	14	4	129	129	503	217
20 to 24 years .....	6 319	6 319	4 591	41	14	4	129	129	503	217
25 to 34 years .....	13 136	13 136	8 711	474	166	129	131	131	503	217
35 to 44 years .....	2 226	2 226	8 116	784	41	14	4	4	4	4
45 to 54 years .....	8 638	8 638	5 428	991	41	14	4	4	4	4
55 to 64 years .....	7 546	7 546	5 202	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
65 to 74 years .....	6 526	6 526	4 804	295	111	111	111	111	111	111
75 to 84 years .....	4 072	4 072	3 129	145	111	111	111	111	111	111
85 years and over .....	1 543	1 543	263	41	111	111	111	111	111	111
3 and 4 years .....	2 442	2 442	557	41	111	111	111	111	111	111
16 years and over .....	65 591	65 591	44 821	3 960	1 544	4 214	4 214	1 970	5 648	2 873
18 years and over .....	63 002	63 002	43 280	3 847	1 544	4 214	4 214	1 970	5 648	2 873
21 years and over .....	58 556	58 556	40 076	3 792	1 544	4 214	4 214	1 970	5 648	2 873
60 years and over .....	15 973	15 973	10 909	311	111	111	111	111	111	111
62 years and over .....	14 452	14 452	10 836	293	111	111	111	111	111	111
Median .....	33.1	33.1	34.0	38.7	74.7	34.4	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1
Female .....	44 651	44 651	30 434	2 791	1 302	2 839	2 397	1 004	2 798	1 409
Under 5 years .....	2 925	2 925	1 829	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
5 to 9 years .....	3 379	3 379	2 076	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
10 to 14 years .....	3 242	3 242	1 956	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
15 to 19 years .....	3 329	3 329	2 154	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
20 to 24 years .....	3 062	3 062	2 277	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
25 to 34 years .....	6 645	6 645	4 494	31	11	11	11	11	11	11
35 to 44 years .....	6 210	6 210	4 109	294	11	11	11	11	11	11
45 to 54 years .....	4 335	4 335	2 810	281	11	11	11	11	11	11
55 to 64 years .....	3 939	3 939	2 773	281	11	11	11	11	11	11
65 to 74 years .....	3 655	3 655	2 773	281	11	11	11	11	11	11
75 to 84 years .....	2 724	2 724	2 62	271	11	11	11	11	11	11
85 years and over .....	1 206	1 206	1 02	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
3 and 4 years .....	1 170	1 170	735	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
16 years and over .....	34 493	34 493	24 219	2 211	1 111	2 197	1 970	1 004	2 798	1 409
18 years and over .....	33 231	33 231	23 467	2 151	1 111	2 197	1 970	1 004	2 798	1 409
21 years and over .....	31 040	31 040	21 871	2 101	1 111	2 197	1 970	1 004	2 798	1 409
60 years and over .....	9 597	9 597	7 481	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
62 years and over .....	8 806	8 806	6 527	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
Median .....	34.6	34.6	35.8	41.7	74.7	34.4	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1
Male .....	41 752	41 752	27 112	2 414	1 254	2 668	2 322	966	2 850	1 464
Median age .....	31.4	31.4	31.8	38.7	74.7	34.4	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons .....	86 403	86 403	57 546	5 205	2 556	5 507	4 719	1 970	5 648	2 873
In households .....	82 374	82 374	53 977	4 885	2 114	5 114	4 414	1 814	5 114	2 614
Householder .....	30 799	30 799	21 437	1 791	844	2 114	1 814	714	2 114	1 114
Family householder .....	22 150	22 150	4 599	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
Nonfamily householder .....	8 649	8 649	6 838	414	111	111	111	111	111	111
Living alone .....	7 505	7 505	5 111	311	111	111	111	111	111	111
Spouse .....	6 803	6 803	2 111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
Child .....	29 075	29 075	7 582	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
Other relatives .....	1 481	1 481	1 111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
Nonrelatives .....	2 215	2 215	74	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
Institutionalized persons .....	1 443	1 443	1 111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
Other persons in group quarters .....	2 586	2 586	2 431	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
Persons per household .....	2.67	2.67	2.52	2.71	2.61	2.61	2.61	2.61	2.61	2.61
Persons per family .....	3.23	3.23	3.11	3.11	3.11	3.11	3.11	3.11	3.11	3.11
Persons 65 years and over .....	12 141	12 141	9 196	1 031	234	639	348	199	327	305
In households .....	10 454	10 454	7 681	782	111	111	111	111	111	111
Householder .....	7 361	7 361	1 481	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
Nonfamily householder .....	3 539	3 539	2 789	211	111	111	111	111	111	111
Living alone .....	3 467	3 467	2 694	211	111	111	111	111	111	111
Spouse .....	2 504	2 504	1 111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
Other relatives .....	442	442	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
Nonrelatives .....	97	97	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
Institutionalized persons .....	134	134	927	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
Other persons in group quarters .....	603	603	584	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families .....	22 150	22 150	14 599	1 384	735	1 540	1 300	555	1 488	778
With own children under 18 years .....	186	186	7 081	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
Number of own children under 18 years .....	22 584	22 584	11 454	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
Married-couple families .....	18 803	18 803	12 031	1 247	677	1 331	1 160	479	1 371	642
With own children under 18 years .....	9 452	9 452	11 454	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
Number of own children under 18 years .....	2 609	2 609	2 055	107	50	107	107	58	92	98
Female householder, no husband present .....	2 609	2 609	1 84	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
With own children under 18 years .....	491	491	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
Number of own children under 18 years .....	2 529	2 529	971	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over .....	31 710	31 710	20 957	1 803	916	2 060	1 704	730	2 060	1 904
Never married .....	2 319	2 319	4 111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
Now married, except separated .....	19 222	19 222	12 111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
Separated .....	214	214	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
Widowed .....	611	611	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
Divorced .....	1 654	1 654	1 111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
Females 15 years and over .....	35 105	35 105	24 573	2 240	984	2 234	1 789	776	2 068	1 987
Never married .....	9 11	9 11	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
Now married, except separated .....	29 11	29 11	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
Separated .....	285	285	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
Widowed .....	4 397	4 397	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
Divorced .....	2 111	2 111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Oubuque city, Oubuque County								
	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 2.99	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02
<b>LAND AREA</b>									
Square kilometers .....	.9	4.2	—	.7	3.6	1.2	1.8	1.3	1.4
Square miles .....	.3	1.6	—	.3	1.4	.4	.7	.5	.5
<b>AGE</b>									
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>2 133</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2 271</b>	<b>3 984</b>	<b>4 421</b>	<b>3 289</b>	<b>3 671</b>	<b>3 685</b>
Under 5 years .....	151	71	—	155	232	386	233	215	260
5 to 9 years .....	92	73	—	162	270	377	206	189	276
10 to 14 years .....	79	46	—	157	239	350	208	204	264
15 to 19 years .....	111	68	2	140	248	311	310	658	220
20 to 24 years .....	311	83	11	119	208	357	392	736	311
25 to 34 years .....	417	184	3	369	513	813	524	467	639
35 to 44 years .....	209	113	4	297	438	560	472	405	559
45 to 54 years .....	160	69	1	194	360	354	248	197	313
55 to 64 years .....	192	104	—	191	341	323	316	216	240
65 to 74 years .....	193	79	—	223	471	323	216	188	246
75 to 84 years .....	161	42	—	173	416	223	125	137	237
85 years and over .....	57	11	—	91	248	44	39	59	120
3 and 4 years .....	55	28	—	57	86	161	99	88	100
16 years and over .....	1 797	735	21	1 768	3 190	3 247	2 606	3 024	2 832
18 years and over .....	1 765	711	21	1 711	3 101	3 117	2 534	2 950	2 743
21 years and over .....	1 659	672	17	1 640	2 953	2 934	2 225	2 141	2 598
60 years and over .....	507	186	—	601	1 315	755	541	480	738
62 years and over .....	468	160	—	554	1 248	692	469	451	675
Median .....	32.3	31.2	24.2	35.6	40.7	30.3	30.7	22.7	32.7
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>1 123</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1 251</b>	<b>2 337</b>	<b>2 338</b>	<b>1 758</b>	<b>1 840</b>	<b>2 023</b>
Under 5 years .....	74	38	—	91	118	188	95	97	114
5 to 9 years .....	41	35	—	83	142	183	105	99	143
10 to 14 years .....	47	20	—	75	109	168	115	88	133
15 to 19 years .....	63	35	—	73	129	161	167	318	105
20 to 24 years .....	161	38	—	68	116	193	221	330	163
25 to 34 years .....	196	85	—	180	276	420	277	236	347
35 to 44 years .....	93	54	—	159	226	287	231	289	289
45 to 54 years .....	80	38	—	105	199	194	126	104	164
55 to 64 years .....	79	52	—	100	190	169	185	118	146
65 to 74 years .....	112	44	—	132	309	192	125	109	148
75 to 84 years .....	126	28	—	114	309	145	79	95	172
85 years and over .....	51	9	—	71	214	38	32	42	99
3 and 4 years .....	27	13	—	35	44	76	44	34	43
16 years and over .....	954	376	—	979	1 944	1 770	1 426	1 535	1 609
18 years and over .....	938	362	—	952	1 895	1 699	1 395	1 488	1 566
21 years and over .....	880	343	—	921	1 814	1 603	1 207	1 116	1 489
60 years and over .....	326	105	—	382	934	467	334	300	498
62 years and over .....	315	94	—	353	896	428	288	285	460
Median .....	33.7	32.6	—	37.5	47.6	31.7	31.4	24.5	35.1
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>1 010</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1 020</b>	<b>1 647</b>	<b>2 083</b>	<b>1 531</b>	<b>1 831</b>	<b>1 662</b>
Median age .....	31.0	30.5	24.2	33.9	35.2	28.9	29.9	22.0	30.0
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>									
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>2 133</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2 271</b>	<b>3 984</b>	<b>4 421</b>	<b>3 289</b>	<b>3 671</b>	<b>3 685</b>
In households .....	2 014	906	—	2 143	3 461	4 410	3 011	2 814	3 475
Householder .....	1 160	411	—	861	1 413	1 722	1 257	1 093	1 437
Family householder .....	370	225	—	598	960	1 159	758	887	887
Nonfamily householder .....	790	186	—	263	453	563	499	453	550
Living alone .....	690	165	—	232	405	493	430	319	462
Spouse .....	216	124	—	475	762	795	599	492	681
Child .....	428	288	—	692	1 105	1 586	965	865	1 133
Other relatives .....	40	45	—	51	84	149	70	63	70
Nonrelatives .....	170	38	—	64	97	158	120	301	154
Institutionalized persons .....	7	28	—	128	286	—	—	12	85
Other persons in group quarters .....	112	9	21	—	237	11	278	845	125
Persons per household .....	1.74	2.20	—	2.49	2.45	2.56	2.40	2.57	2.42
Persons per family .....	2.85	3.03	—	3.04	3.03	3.18	3.16	3.22	3.12
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>411</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>1 135</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>603</b>
In households .....	365	132	—	362	691	589	380	321	424
Householder .....	326	101	—	258	499	440	276	230	308
Nonfamily householder .....	270	61	—	136	272	245	159	112	158
Living alone .....	269	56	—	132	269	242	155	108	155
Spouse .....	26	19	—	94	155	100	72	70	91
Other relatives .....	7	9	—	7	27	40	27	17	20
Nonrelatives .....	6	3	—	3	10	9	5	4	5
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	125	242	—	—	—	75
Other persons in group quarters .....	46	—	—	—	202	1	—	63	104
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>									
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>370</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>1 159</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>887</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	187	117	—	272	425	634	377	470	470
Number of own children under 18 years .....	347	219	—	525	812	1 227	732	678	889
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>216</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>681</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	92	58	—	202	311	415	294	251	354
Number of own children under 18 years .....	189	96	—	407	627	870	593	533	710
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>122</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>164</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	84	55	—	63	101	189	74	69	95
Number of own children under 18 years .....	140	115	—	105	170	308	123	131	147
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>									
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>850</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>1 275</b>	<b>1 509</b>	<b>1 199</b>	<b>1 507</b>	<b>1 252</b>
Never married .....	399	151	7	201	332	508	465	886	412
Now married, except separated .....	236	131	14	489	785	811	612	517	697
Separated .....	20	12	—	7	9	8	10	8	4
Widowed .....	37	7	—	46	82	49	26	28	43
Divorced .....	158	69	—	52	67	133	86	68	96
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>961</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1 002</b>	<b>1 968</b>	<b>1 799</b>	<b>1 443</b>	<b>1 556</b>	<b>1 633</b>
Never married .....	378	103	—	204	642	468	521	792	567
Now married, except separated .....	234	130	—	491	795	819	611	510	703
Separated .....	21	19	—	9	16	39	14	14	21
Widowed .....	198	70	—	210	387	268	161	132	200
Divorced .....	130	61	—	88	128	205	136	108	142

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

\*For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Duquene City, Duquene County, Iowa							
	Tract 8 0	Tract 8 02	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14
<b>LAND AREA</b>								
Square kilometers .....	7.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	2.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Square miles .....	2.7	2.3	1.1	.7	1.1	.7	.7	.7
<b>AGE</b>								
All persons .....	5 205	2 556	4 119	846	3 501	4 726	3 031	1 945
Under 5 years .....	331	205	247	11	3 501	4 726	3 031	1 945
5 to 9 years .....	419	247	307	12	2 111	2 111	2 111	2 111
10 to 14 years .....	412	210	257	8	1 111	1 111	1 111	1 111
15 to 19 years .....	306	167	335	63	1 111	1 111	1 111	1 111
20 to 24 years .....	197	105	405	21	1 111	1 111	1 111	1 111
25 to 34 years .....	674	388	569	104	1 111	1 111	1 111	1 111
35 to 44 years .....	784	450	563	109	1 111	1 111	1 111	1 111
45 to 54 years .....	539	317	340	11	1 111	1 111	1 111	1 111
55 to 64 years .....	512	233	343	67	1 111	1 111	1 111	1 111
65 to 74 years .....	499	169	46	16	1 111	1 111	1 111	1 111
75 to 84 years .....	369	56	237	120	1 111	1 111	1 111	1 111
85 years and over .....	163	9	55	78	1 111	1 111	1 111	1 111
3 and 4 years .....	840	80	112	4	1 111	1 111	1 111	1 111
16 years and over .....	3 980	1 567	3 255	614	1 111	1 111	1 111	1 111
18 years and over .....	3 847	1 780	3 555	606	1 111	1 111	1 111	1 111
21 years and over .....	3 702	1 699	2 854	698	1 111	1 111	1 111	1 111
60 years and over .....	1 310	348	96	360	1 111	1 111	1 111	1 111
62 years and over .....	1 193	303	878	346	1 111	1 111	1 111	1 111
Median .....	38.0	34.2	33.8	37.2	1 111	1 111	1 111	1 111
<b>Female</b>								
Under 5 years .....	2 791	1 302	2 099	493	1 783	2 460	1 586	1 128
5 to 9 years .....	153	102	112	9	1 783	2 460	1 586	1 128
10 to 14 years .....	192	127	57	6	1 783	2 460	1 586	1 128
15 to 19 years .....	206	95	23	2	1 783	2 460	1 586	1 128
20 to 24 years .....	140	90	132	45	1 783	2 460	1 586	1 128
25 to 34 years .....	90	61	178	51	1 783	2 460	1 586	1 128
35 to 44 years .....	361	206	290	50	1 783	2 460	1 586	1 128
45 to 54 years .....	396	227	292	27	1 783	2 460	1 586	1 128
55 to 64 years .....	280	147	183	26	1 783	2 460	1 586	1 128
65 to 74 years .....	286	125	87	37	1 783	2 460	1 586	1 128
75 to 84 years .....	281	87	250	80	1 783	2 460	1 586	1 128
85 years and over .....	270	34	154	97	1 783	2 460	1 586	1 128
3 and 4 years .....	136	7	47	65	1 783	2 460	1 586	1 128
16 years and over .....	63	39	49	40	1 783	2 460	1 586	1 128
18 years and over .....	2 211	963	1 687	487	1 783	2 460	1 586	1 128
21 years and over .....	2 155	920	1 644	478	1 783	2 460	1 586	1 128
60 years and over .....	2 083	880	515	419	1 783	2 460	1 586	1 128
62 years and over .....	838	184	560	261	1 783	2 460	1 586	1 128
Median .....	40.7	34.1	36.9	63.6	1 783	2 460	1 586	1 128
<b>Male</b>								
Under 5 years .....	2 414	1 254	2 020	353	1 718	2 266	1 445	817
Median age .....	35.3	34.4	31	33.5	1 718	2 266	1 445	817
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>								
All persons .....	5 205	2 556	4 119	846	3 501	4 726	3 031	945
In households .....	4 889	2 556	3 795	472	3 501	4 726	3 031	945
Householder .....	1 790	896	1 476	308	1 790	896	1 476	308
Family householder .....	1 386	735	1 000	104	1 386	735	1 000	104
Nonfamily householder .....	404	161	376	204	404	161	376	204
Living alone .....	362	134	335	192	362	134	335	192
Spouse .....	1 242	672	927	89	1 242	672	927	89
Child .....	1 692	920	1 222	5	1 692	920	1 222	5
Other relatives .....	77	26	83	9	77	26	83	9
Nonrelatives .....	88	42	67	15	88	42	67	15
Institutionalized persons .....	138	—	—	40	138	—	—	40
Other persons in group quarters .....	178	—	324	21	178	—	—	21
Persons per household .....	2.73	2.85	2.57	1.50	2.73	2.85	2.57	1.50
Persons per family .....	3.17	3.20	3.03	2.47	3.17	3.20	3.03	2.47
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b>								
In households .....	782	234	753	326	407	566	585	588
Householder .....	528	150	506	42	528	150	506	42
Nonfamily householder .....	210	48	258	97	210	48	258	97
Living alone .....	205	47	20	97	205	47	20	97
Spouse .....	213	72	213	3	213	72	213	3
Other relatives .....	29	12	28	5	29	12	28	5
Nonrelatives .....	12	—	6	—	12	—	6	—
Institutionalized persons .....	35	—	—	—	35	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	114	—	—	14	114	—	—	14
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>								
Families .....	1 386	735	1 100	104	1 034	1 340	844	417
With own children under 18 years .....	638	379	462	18	638	379	462	18
Number of own children under 18 years .....	328	767	924	89	328	767	924	89
Married-couple families .....	1 242	672	927	89	947	1 121	745	283
With own children under 18 years .....	578	348	384	7	578	348	384	7
Number of own children under 18 years .....	229	722	704	10	229	722	704	10
Female householder, no husband present .....	107	50	134	10	72	172	80	55
With own children under 18 years .....	44	28	41	4	44	28	41	4
Number of own children under 18 years .....	79	36	—	—	79	36	—	—
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>								
Males 15 years and over .....	1 803	910	1 601	332	1 328	1 744	1 137	683
Never married .....	432	162	208	18	432	162	208	18
Now married, except separated .....	1 262	684	972	1	1 262	684	972	1
Separated .....	9	8	24	1	9	8	24	1
Widowed .....	37	14	54	28	37	14	54	28
Divorced .....	63	47	—	—	63	47	—	—
Females 15 years and over .....	2 240	984	1 707	482	1 474	1 937	1 304	668
Never married .....	157	111	104	12	157	111	104	12
Now married, except separated .....	264	68	9	2	264	68	9	2
Separated .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Widowed .....	225	18	211	18	225	18	211	18
Divorced .....	53	47	—	—	53	47	—	—

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque city, Dubuque County—Can.				Remainder of Dubuque County			
	Tract 12.03 (pt.)	Tract 101.01 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 12.03 (pt.)
<b>LAND AREA</b>								
Square kilometers .....	5.8	2.3	1.9	5.0	.5	.8	9.5	1.1
Square miles .....	2.3	.9	.7	1.9	2	.3	3.7	4
<b>AGE</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>4 311</b>	<b>1 027</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1 741</b>	—	—	<b>781</b>	<b>408</b>
Under 5 years .....	324	109	4	135	—	—	53	26
5 to 9 years .....	388	93	7	135	—	—	56	25
10 to 14 years .....	426	60	15	117	—	—	61	32
15 to 19 years .....	363	42	10	109	—	—	70	23
20 to 24 years .....	222	98	9	124	—	—	46	10
25 to 34 years .....	674	264	19	311	—	—	97	73
35 to 44 years .....	816	112	19	272	—	—	122	52
45 to 54 years .....	515	75	20	161	—	—	108	38
55 to 64 years .....	331	86	11	139	—	—	95	33
65 to 74 years .....	176	57	4	131	—	—	55	27
75 to 84 years .....	62	23	1	75	—	—	16	29
85 years and over .....	14	8	1	32	—	—	2	40
3 and 4 years .....	133	40	2	57	—	—	24	11
16 years and over .....	3 111	754	91	1 329	—	—	595	320
18 years and over .....	2 938	741	88	1 286	—	—	561	309
21 years and over .....	2 756	712	82	1 234	—	—	529	299
60 years and over .....	397	131	13	308	—	—	108	110
62 years and over .....	335	112	10	275	—	—	93	104
Median .....	32.1	29.3	33.5	33.3	—	—	35.8	37.1
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>2 182</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>880</b>	—	—	<b>379</b>	<b>215</b>
Under 5 years .....	167	49	1	65	—	—	24	19
5 to 9 years .....	191	53	4	55	—	—	29	12
10 to 14 years .....	201	31	8	61	—	—	29	18
15 to 19 years .....	177	26	5	46	—	—	32	8
20 to 24 years .....	120	52	4	63	—	—	22	6
25 to 34 years .....	340	132	7	158	—	—	47	36
35 to 44 years .....	436	58	10	140	—	—	63	23
45 to 54 years .....	248	39	10	75	—	—	54	22
55 to 64 years .....	169	38	5	72	—	—	46	15
65 to 74 years .....	88	32	2	77	—	—	25	13
75 to 84 years .....	38	12	1	50	—	—	8	16
85 years and over .....	7	5	—	18	—	—	—	27
3 and 4 years .....	69	18	—	27	—	—	12	8
16 years and over .....	1 586	388	42	691	—	—	290	164
18 years and over .....	1 506	378	41	670	—	—	274	158
21 years and over .....	1 418	363	37	644	—	—	259	157
60 years and over .....	208	68	6	180	—	—	50	63
62 years and over .....	179	60	5	161	—	—	46	60
Median .....	32.4	29.1	34.5	34.4	—	—	36.3	37.6
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>2 129</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>861</b>	—	—	<b>402</b>	<b>193</b>
Median age .....	31.6	29.4	33.3	31.5	—	—	35.2	36.7
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>4 311</b>	<b>1 027</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1 741</b>	—	—	<b>781</b>	<b>408</b>
In households .....	4 311	1 027	120	1 611	—	—	781	339
Householder .....	1 458	411	43	599	—	—	268	130
Family householder .....	1 202	293	29	463	—	—	220	98
Nonfamily householder .....	256	118	14	136	—	—	48	32
Living alone .....	213	97	12	113	—	—	38	29
Spouse .....	1 074	248	26	383	—	—	200	86
Child .....	1 649	312	45	560	—	—	285	118
Other relatives .....	53	20	4	27	—	—	9	—
Nonrelatives .....	77	36	2	42	—	—	19	5
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	126	—	—	—	69
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Persons per household .....	2.96	2.50	2.79	2.69	—	—	2.91	2.61
Persons per family .....	3.31	2.98	3.59	3.10	—	—	3.25	3.08
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>252</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>238</b>	—	—	<b>73</b>	<b>96</b>
In households .....	252	88	6	158	—	—	73	36
Householder .....	167	58	4	108	—	—	50	27
Nonfamily householder .....	60	25	2	43	—	—	15	15
Living alone .....	58	25	2	42	—	—	15	15
Spouse .....	69	24	1	44	—	—	22	9
Other relatives .....	14	6	1	5	—	—	1	—
Nonrelatives .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	60
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>								
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>1 202</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>463</b>	—	—	<b>220</b>	<b>98</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	700	152	16	246	—	—	105	54
Number of own children under 18 years .....	1 351	278	29	445	—	—	213	98
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>1 074</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>383</b>	—	—	<b>200</b>	<b>86</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	612	127	14	202	—	—	94	43
Number of own children under 18 years .....	1 199	243	27	377	—	—	191	81
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>96</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>60</b>	—	—	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	71	21	2	37	—	—	8	10
Number of own children under 18 years .....	127	29	2	58	—	—	17	15
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>								
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 550</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>655</b>	—	—	<b>314</b>	<b>159</b>
Never married .....	383	83	16	184	—	—	87	39
Now married, except separated .....	1 082	252	28	399	—	—	203	93
Separated .....	6	3	—	3	—	—	1	1
Widowed .....	22	4	—	20	—	—	6	13
Divorced .....	57	29	5	49	—	—	17	13
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 623</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>699</b>	—	—	<b>297</b>	<b>166</b>
Never married .....	346	70	11	145	—	—	61	31
Now married, except separated .....	1 087	250	26	396	—	—	200	86
Separated .....	9	3	1	3	—	—	1	—
Widowed .....	75	34	3	87	—	—	18	38
Divorced .....	106	37	3	68	—	—	17	11



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Population by Race and Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity									
	Tract 101 01 pt	Tract 101 02 pt	Tract 101 03 pt	Tract 101 04 pt	Tract 101 05 pt	Tract 101 06 pt	Tract 101 07 pt	Tract 101 08 pt	Tract 101 09 pt	Tract 101 10 pt
<b>LAND AREA</b>										
Square kilometers	6.4	94.2	7.1	106.5	1.4	111.3	10.2	191.1	10.1	191.1
Square miles	2.5	35.0	2.7	40.9	0.4	42.7	3.9	73.6	3.9	73.6
<b>AGE</b>										
All persons	943	5 528	1 132	5 663	2 916	4 250	4 043	3 193		
Under 5 years	69	44	75	46	20	41	24	10		
5 to 9 years	64	50	74	40	17	41	24	10		
10 to 14 years	69	56	76	41	19	41	24	10		
15 to 19 years	52	45	61	40	17	41	24	10		
20 to 24 years	82	27	84	40	17	41	24	10		
25 to 34 years	172	803	44	101	41	41	24	10		
35 to 44 years	124	1 053	28	16	41	41	24	10		
45 to 54 years	115	727	6	4	41	41	24	10		
55 to 64 years	85	354	7	4	41	41	24	10		
65 to 74 years	80	21	52	184	10	41	24	10		
75 to 84 years	27	93	2	10	10	41	24	10		
85 years and over	4	17	4	10	10	41	24	10		
3 and 4 years	20	18	34	10	10	41	24	10		
16 years and over	734	3 907	80	94	10	10	10	10		
18 years and over	710	3 710	80	94	10	10	10	10		
21 years and over	671	3 470	70	94	10	10	10	10		
60 years and over	147	472	10	10	10	10	10	10		
62 years and over	138	416	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Median	32.0	3.8	3.8	10	10	10	10	10		
Female	477	2 741	529	2 729	1 395	2 123	2 120	1 509		
Under 5 years	26	214	36	21	11	11	11	11		
5 to 9 years	36	258	52	21	11	11	11	11		
10 to 14 years	33	265	39	21	11	11	11	11		
15 to 19 years	26	241	44	21	11	11	11	11		
20 to 24 years	46	135	30	21	11	11	11	11		
25 to 34 years	78	410	74	44	21	21	21	21		
35 to 44 years	62	546	108	47	21	21	21	21		
45 to 54 years	66	342	67	26	21	21	21	21		
55 to 64 years	45	166	40	20	21	21	21	21		
65 to 74 years	39	101	24	14	21	21	21	21		
75 to 84 years	17	55	4	9	21	21	21	21		
85 years and over	3	8	2	2	21	21	21	21		
3 and 4 years	12	92	6	8	21	21	21	21		
16 years and over	378	1 95	90	9	21	21	21	21		
18 years and over	367	1 852	374	9	21	21	21	21		
21 years and over	343	1 724	349	9	21	21	21	21		
60 years and over	81	238	53	20	21	21	21	21		
62 years and over	76	209	42	20	21	21	21	21		
Median	33.7	3.7	3.7	21	21	21	21	21		
Male	466	2 787	603	2 934	1 521	2 127	1 923	1 684		
Median age	30.8	32.0	30.8	21	21	21	21	21		
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>										
All persons	943	5 528	1 132	5 663	2 916	4 250	4 043	3 193		
In households	943	5 382	1 132	5 663	2 916	4 250	4 043	3 193		
Householder	362	1 670	30	76	10	41	10	10		
Family householder	262	1 459	25	40	10	41	10	10		
Nonfamily householder	100	211	5	36	10	41	10	10		
Living alone	80	170	64	20	10	41	10	10		
Spouse	231	1 345	249	27	10	41	10	10		
Child	301	2 214	419	10	10	41	10	10		
Other relatives	12	61	2	10	10	41	10	10		
Nonrelatives	37	92	32	10	10	41	10	10		
Institutionalized persons	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other persons in group quarters	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Persons per household	2.60	3.22	2.90	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1		
Persons per family	3.08	3.45	3.23	3.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1		
Persons 65 years and over	111	321	67	470	304	580	655	268		
In households	111	285	67	449	304	580	655	268		
Householder	83	179	17	10	10	41	10	10		
Nonfamily householder	39	54	21	10	10	41	10	10		
Living alone	36	33	21	10	10	41	10	10		
Spouse	23	84	1	10	10	41	10	10		
Other relatives	4	22	1	10	10	41	10	10		
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Institutionalized persons	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
Families	262	1 459	315	1 436	736	1 070	1 088	847		
With own children under 18 years	22	87	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Number of own children under 18 years	224	1 795	259	1 270	608	971	946	704		
Married-couple families	231	1 345	259	1 270	608	971	946	704		
With own children under 18 years	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Number of own children under 18 years	224	1 795	259	1 270	608	971	946	704		
Female householder, no husband present	25	89	38	109	34	69	110	46		
With own children under 18 years	3	67	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Number of own children under 18 years	22	75	10	10	10	10	10	10		
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>										
Males 15 years and over	359	2 010	451	2 123	1 088	1 544	1 430	1 263		
Never married	96	544	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Now married, except separated	234	1 345	249	1 270	608	971	946	704		
Separated	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Widowed	9	16	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Divorced	18	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Females 15 years and over	382	2 004	402	1 962	995	1 573	1 435	1 115		
Never married	79	47	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Now married, except separated	273	1 345	249	1 270	608	971	946	704		
Separated	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Widowed	45	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Divorced	24	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque, IA MSA	Dubuque County	
		Total	Dubuque city
AGE			
All persons	85 367	85 367	56 626
Under 5 years	5 911	5 911	3 710
5 to 9 years	6 687	6 687	4 070
10 to 14 years	6 729	6 729	4 006
15 to 19 years	6 667	6 667	4 253
20 to 24 years	6 093	6 093	4 391
25 to 34 years	12 950	12 950	8 546
35 to 44 years	12 119	12 119	7 925
45 to 54 years	8 576	8 576	5 372
55 to 64 years	7 519	7 519	5 178
65 to 74 years	6 512	6 512	4 790
75 to 84 years	4 064	4 064	3 123
85 years and over	1 540	1 540	1 262
3 and 4 years	2 398	2 398	1 518
16 years and over	64 835	64 835	44 148
18 years and over	62 275	62 275	42 632
21 years and over	57 983	57 983	39 573
60 years and over	15 939	15 939	11 880
62 years and over	14 422	14 422	10 811
Median	33.3	33.3	34.3
Female	44 181	44 181	29 997
Under 5 years	2 876	2 876	1 784
5 to 9 years	3 331	3 331	2 036
10 to 14 years	3 217	3 217	1 933
15 to 19 years	3 257	3 257	2 086
20 to 24 years	2 983	2 983	2 198
25 to 34 years	6 562	6 562	4 415
35 to 44 years	6 151	6 151	4 057
45 to 54 years	4 306	4 306	2 783
55 to 64 years	3 928	3 928	2 762
65 to 74 years	3 647	3 647	2 765
75 to 84 years	2 719	2 719	2 158
85 years and over	1 204	1 204	1 020
3 and 4 years	1 151	1 151	719
16 years and over	34 154	34 154	23 898
18 years and over	32 909	32 909	23 163
21 years and over	30 793	30 793	21 639
60 years and over	9 578	9 578	7 384
62 years and over	8 788	8 788	6 811
Median	34.8	34.8	36.1
Male	41 186	41 186	26 629
Median age	31.6	31.6	32.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	85 367	85 367	56 626
In households	81 611	81 611	53 281
Householder	30 561	30 561	21 216
Family householder	22 000	22 000	14 462
Nonfamily householder	8 561	8 561	6 754
Living alone	7 439	7 439	5 869
Spouse	18 687	18 687	11 925
Child	28 765	28 765	17 408
Other relatives	1 448	1 448	1 054
Nonrelatives	2 150	2 150	1 678
Institutionalized persons	1 432	1 432	1 128
Other persons in group quarters	2 324	2 324	2 217
Persons per household	2.67	2.67	2.52
Persons per family	3.23	3.23	3.11
Persons 65 years and over	12 116	12 116	9 175
In households	10 383	10 383	7 667
Householder	7 349	7 349	5 469
Nonfamily householder	3 535	3 535	2 746
Living alone	3 463	3 463	2 690
Spouse	2 502	2 502	1 804
Other relatives	435	435	311
Nonrelatives	97	97	83
Institutionalized persons	1 131	1 131	925
Other persons in group quarters	602	602	583
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	22 000	22 000	14 462
With own children under 18 years	11 090	11 090	6 921
Number of own children under 18 years	22 313	22 313	13 418
Married-couple families	18 694	18 694	11 934
With own children under 18 years	9 337	9 337	5 568
Number of own children under 18 years	19 391	19 391	11 202
Female householder, no husband present	2 578	2 578	2 025
With own children under 18 years	1 465	1 465	1 159
Number of own children under 18 years	2 461	2 461	1 907
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	31 283	31 283	20 596
Never married	9 543	9 543	6 358
Now married, except separated	19 094	19 094	12 231
Separated	200	200	156
Widowed	810	810	602
Divorced	1 636	1 636	1 249
Females 15 years and over	34 757	34 757	24 244
Never married	8 970	8 970	6 693
Now married, except separated	19 066	19 066	12 218
Separated	284	284	230
Widowed	4 284	4 284	3 305
Divorced	2 153	2 153	1 798

Table 3. **General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas.]



Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque, IA MSA	Dubuque County
<b>AGE</b>		
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>437</b>	<b>437</b>
Under 5 years.....	31	31
5 to 9 years.....	34	34
10 to 14 years.....	31	31
15 to 19 years.....	49	49
20 to 24 years.....	114	114
25 to 34 years.....	69	69
35 to 44 years.....	49	49
45 to 54 years.....	37	37
55 to 64 years.....	0	0
65 to 74 years.....	6	6
75 to 84 years.....	5	5
85 years and over.....	2	2
3 and 4 years.....	12	12
16 years and over.....	333	333
18 years and over.....	321	321
21 years and over.....	255	255
60 years and over.....	6	6
62 years and over.....	3	3
Median.....	22.3	22.3
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>199</b>	<b>199</b>
Under 5 years.....	12	12
5 to 9 years.....	15	15
10 to 14 years.....	12	12
15 to 19 years.....	25	25
20 to 24 years.....	36	36
25 to 34 years.....	33	33
35 to 44 years.....	32	32
45 to 54 years.....	20	20
55 to 64 years.....	5	5
65 to 74 years.....	4	4
75 to 84 years.....	3	3
85 years and over.....	2	2
3 and 4 years.....	2	2
16 years and over.....	157	157
18 years and over.....	150	150
21 years and over.....	116	116
60 years and over.....	9	9
62 years and over.....	9	9
Median.....	24.6	24.6
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>238</b>	<b>238</b>
Median age.....	21.8	21.8
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>		
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>437</b>	<b>437</b>
In households.....	315	315
Householder.....	80	80
Family householder.....	48	48
Nonfamily householder.....	32	32
Living alone.....	27	27
Spouse.....	66	66
Child.....	128	128
Other relatives.....	17	17
Nonrelatives.....	24	24
Institutionalized persons.....	12	12
Other persons in group quarters.....	10	10
Persons per household.....	2.49	2.49
Persons per family.....	3.60	3.60
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>
In households.....	11	11
Householder.....	5	5
Nonfamily householder.....	1	1
Living alone.....	1	1
Spouse.....	1	1
Other relatives.....	6	6
Nonrelatives.....	1	1
Institutionalized persons.....	1	1
Other persons in group quarters.....	1	1
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>		
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>
With own children under 18 years.....	27	27
Number of own children under 18 years.....	98	98
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>
With own children under 18 years.....	23	23
Number of own children under 18 years.....	90	90
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>
With own children under 18 years.....	4	4
Number of own children under 18 years.....	7	7
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>		
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>181</b>	<b>181</b>
Never married.....	37	37
Now married, except separated.....	47	47
Separated.....	1	1
Widowed.....	2	2
Divorced.....	2	2
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>160</b>	<b>160</b>
Never married.....	77	77
Now married, except separated.....	72	72
Separated.....	1	1
Widowed.....	6	6
Divorced.....	2	2

**Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Oubuque, IA MSA	Oubuque County
<b>AGE</b>		
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>437</b>	<b>437</b>
Under 5 years .....	42	42
5 to 9 years .....	46	46
10 to 14 years .....	37	37
15 to 19 years .....	67	67
20 to 24 years .....	52	52
25 to 34 years .....	75	75
35 to 44 years .....	45	45
45 to 54 years .....	24	24
55 to 64 years .....	28	28
65 to 74 years .....	11	11
75 to 84 years .....	9	9
85 years and over .....	1	1
3 and 4 years .....	20	20
16 years and over .....	301	301
18 years and over .....	286	286
21 years and over .....	228	228
60 years and over .....	33	33
62 years and over .....	26	26
Median .....	21.9	21.9
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>217</b>	<b>217</b>
Under 5 years .....	21	21
5 to 9 years .....	23	23
10 to 14 years .....	26	26
15 to 19 years .....	34	34
20 to 24 years .....	19	19
25 to 34 years .....	36	36
35 to 44 years .....	22	22
45 to 54 years .....	10	10
55 to 64 years .....	12	12
65 to 74 years .....	7	7
75 to 84 years .....	6	6
85 years and over .....	1	1
3 and 4 years .....	10	10
16 years and over .....	141	141
18 years and over .....	136	136
21 years and over .....	106	106
60 years and over .....	18	18
62 years and over .....	15	15
Median .....	20.6	20.6
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>220</b>	<b>220</b>
Median age .....	23.0	23.0
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>		
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>437</b>	<b>437</b>
In households .....	360	360
Householder .....	114	114
Family householder .....	90	90
Nonfamily householder .....	24	24
Living alone .....	21	21
Spouse .....	62	62
Child .....	157	157
Other relatives .....	6	6
Nonrelatives .....	21	21
Institutionalized persons .....	3	3
Other persons in group quarters .....	74	74
Persons per household .....	2.72	2.72
Persons per family .....	3.08	3.08
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>
In households .....	21	21
Householder .....	16	16
Nonfamily householder .....	10	10
Living alone .....	10	10
Spouse .....	5	5
Other relatives .....	—	—
Nonrelatives .....	—	—
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>		
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>90</b>	<b>90</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	53	53
Number of own children under 18 years .....	140	140
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>70</b>	<b>70</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	36	36
Number of own children under 18 years .....	87	87
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	12	12
Number of own children under 18 years .....	44	44
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>		
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>
Never married .....	78	78
Now married, except separated .....	76	76
Separated .....	—	—
Widowed .....	1	1
Divorced .....	10	10
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>147</b>	<b>147</b>
Never married .....	61	61
Now married, except separated .....	63	63
Separated .....	2	2
Widowed .....	10	10
Divorced .....	11	11



**Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque, IA MSA Dubuque County	
<b>AGE</b>		
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>85 077</b>	<b>85 077</b>
Under 5 years.....	5 885	5 885
5 to 9 years.....	6 668	6 668
10 to 14 years.....	6 696	6 696
15 to 19 years.....	6 619	6 619
20 to 24 years.....	6 056	6 056
25 to 34 years.....	12 914	12 914
35 to 44 years.....	12 089	12 089
45 to 54 years.....	8 559	8 559
55 to 64 years.....	7 494	7 494
65 to 74 years.....	6 503	6 503
75 to 84 years.....	4 055	4 055
85 years and over.....	1 539	1 539
3 and 4 years.....	2 386	2 386
16 years and over.....	64 631	64 631
18 years and over.....	62 082	62 082
21 years and over.....	57 832	57 832
60 years and over.....	15 909	15 909
62 years and over.....	14 398	14 398
Median.....	33 3	33 3
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>44 038</b>	<b>44 038</b>
Under 5 years.....	2 865	2 865
5 to 9 years.....	3 322	3 322
10 to 14 years.....	3 193	3 193
15 to 19 years.....	3 233	3 233
20 to 24 years.....	2 972	2 972
25 to 34 years.....	6 545	6 545
35 to 44 years.....	6 135	6 135
45 to 54 years.....	4 299	4 299
55 to 64 years.....	3 917	3 917
65 to 74 years.....	3 641	3 641
75 to 84 years.....	2 713	2 713
85 years and over.....	1 203	1 203
3 and 4 years.....	1 146	1 146
16 years and over.....	34 059	34 059
18 years and over.....	32 817	32 817
21 years and over.....	30 723	30 723
60 years and over.....	9 562	9 562
62 years and over.....	8 774	8 774
Median.....	34 8	34 8
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>41 039</b>	<b>41 039</b>
Median age.....	31 7	31 7
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>		
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>85 077</b>	<b>85 077</b>
In households.....	81 374	81 374
Householder.....	30 488	30 488
Family householder.....	21 947	21 947
Nonfamily householder.....	8 541	8 541
Living alone.....	7 421	7 421
Spouse.....	18 643	18 643
Child.....	28 662	28 662
Other relatives.....	1 445	1 445
Nonrelatives.....	2 136	2 136
Institutionalized persons.....	1 430	1 430
Other persons in group quarters.....	2 273	2 273
Persons per household.....	2 68	2 68
Persons per family.....	3 23	3 23
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>12 097</b>	<b>12 097</b>
In households.....	10 364	10 364
Householder.....	7 334	7 334
Nonfamily householder.....	3 525	3 525
Living alone.....	3 453	3 453
Spouse.....	2 498	2 498
Other relatives.....	435	435
Nonrelatives.....	97	97
Institutionalized persons.....	1 131	1 131
Other persons in group quarters.....	602	602
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>		
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>21 947</b>	<b>21 947</b>
With own children under 18 years.....	11 064	11 064
Number of own children under 18 years.....	22 223	22 223
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>18 650</b>	<b>18 650</b>
With own children under 18 years.....	9 318	9 318
Number of own children under 18 years.....	19 330	19 330
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>2 572</b>	<b>2 572</b>
With own children under 18 years.....	1 461	1 461
Number of own children under 18 years.....	2 438	2 438
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>		
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>31 170</b>	<b>31 170</b>
Never married.....	9 489	9 489
Now married, except separated.....	19 064	19 064
Separated.....	200	200
Widowed.....	809	809
Divorced.....	628	628
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>34 658</b>	<b>34 658</b>
Never married.....	8 928	8 928
Now married, except separated.....	19 024	19 024
Separated.....	283	283
Widowed.....	4 274	4 274
Divorced.....	2 149	2 149

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Oubuque County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Oubuque County						
	Oubuque city		Tract 8.01	Tract 8.02	Tract 11.02	Tract 12.03	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02	Tract 101.03
	Total	Oubuque city							
RACE									
All persons	86 403	57 546	5 205	2 556	5 507	4 719	1 970	5 648	2 873
White	85 367	56 626	5 153	2 535	5 482	4 651	1 958	5 627	2 863
Black	354	331	18	1	11	27	4	7	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	77	69	1	1	1	3	1	1	3
American Indian	73	66	1	1	4	3	1	1	3
Eskima	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Aleut	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	437	368	25	16	8	26	7	9	
Asian	426	357	25	16	8	26	6	9	
Chinese	69	60	3	1	2	7	-	-	-
Filipino	59	56	3	1	1	1	2	-	-
Japanese	84	81	1	-	3	1	-	-	-
Asian Indian	43	41	1	-	-	7	-	2	-
Korean	67	48	7	6	2	7	4	5	
Vietnamese	59	28	-	7	-	2	-	-	-
Cambodian	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hmong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lootian	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thai	6	5	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
Other Asian	33	32	6	-	-	1	-	1	-
Pacific Islander	11	11	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Hawaiian	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoan	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guamanian	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other race	168	152	8	3	2	12	1	4	6
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
All persons	86 403	57 546	5 205	2 556	5 507	4 719	1 970	5 648	2 873
Hispanic origin (of any race)	437	370	22	8	13	30	1	29	6
Mexican	200	165	12	2	7	15	1	17	6
Puerto Rican	50	45	2	5	3	2	-	-	-
Cuban	20	19	-	-	-	4	-	1	-
Other Hispanic	167	141	8	-	3	9	-	11	-
Not of Hispanic origin	85 966	57 176	5 183	2 548	5 494	4 689	1 969	5 619	2 867
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN									
All persons	86 403	57 546	5 205	2 556	5 507	4 719	1 970	5 648	2 873
White	85 367	56 626	5 153	2 535	5 482	4 651	1 958	5 627	2 863
Hispanic origin	290	239	14	5	11	20	-	25	-
Not of Hispanic origin	85 077	56 387	5 139	2 530	5 471	4 631	1 958	5 602	2 862
Black	354	331	18	1	11	27	4	7	-
Hispanic origin	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Not of Hispanic origin	351	328	18	1	11	26	4	7	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	77	69	1	1	4	3	-	1	3
Hispanic origin	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not of Hispanic origin	68	61	1	1	4	3	1	1	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	437	368	25	16	8	26	7	9	-
Hispanic origin	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not of Hispanic origin	436	368	25	16	8	26	7	9	1
Other race	168	152	8	3	2	12	1	4	6
Hispanic origin	134	120	8	3	2	9	-	4	5
Not of Hispanic origin	34	32	-	-	-	3	-	-	-

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

Dubuque city, Dubuque County

RACE	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 2 99	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)
<b>All persons</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2 271</b>	<b>3 984</b>	<b>4 421</b>	<b>3 289</b>	<b>3 671</b>	<b>3 685</b>	<b>5 205</b>	<b>2 556</b>
White	2 077	916	21	2 261	3 953	4 340	3 183	3 561	3 641	5 153	2 556
Black	34	12	—	4	6	17	38	55	27	18	2 556
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	5	3	—	3	9	25	4	4	1	—	—
American Indian	5	2	—	3	9	25	4	4	1	—	—
Eskimo	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	8	2	—	3	11	5	48	39	9	25	16
Asian	6	2	—	3	11	4	47	39	9	25	16
Chinese	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	3	—
Filipino	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	2	—	—	3	—	1	22	8	2	3	—
Korean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	—	—
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	4	6
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	1	7	7
Hmong	1	2	—	—	6	—	—	14	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	4	—	6	1	2	6	2
Pacific Islander	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	9	10	—	—	5	34	16	12	7	8	3
<b>HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2 271</b>	<b>3 984</b>	<b>4 421</b>	<b>3 289</b>	<b>3 671</b>	<b>3 685</b>	<b>5 205</b>	<b>2 556</b>
<b>All persons</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2 271</b>	<b>3 984</b>	<b>4 421</b>	<b>3 289</b>	<b>3 671</b>	<b>3 685</b>	<b>5 205</b>	<b>2 556</b>
Hispanic origin (all types)	20	18	—	10	15	45	40	32	19	27	8
Mexican	11	16	—	7	8	26	14	4	10	12	2
Puerto Rican	2	1	—	3	—	1	2	12	1	2	5
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	7	1	—	8	7	11	24	16	8	8	7
Not of Hispanic origin	2 111	925	21	2 253	3 969	4 376	3 249	3 619	3 666	5 183	2 548
<b>RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2 271</b>	<b>3 984</b>	<b>4 421</b>	<b>3 289</b>	<b>3 671</b>	<b>3 685</b>	<b>5 205</b>	<b>2 556</b>
<b>All persons</b>	<b>2 133</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2 271</b>	<b>3 984</b>	<b>4 421</b>	<b>3 289</b>	<b>3 671</b>	<b>3 685</b>	<b>5 205</b>	<b>2 556</b>
White	2 077	916	21	2 261	3 953	4 340	3 183	3 561	3 641	5 153	2 556
Hispanic origin	56	127	—	10	31	81	36	22	44	52	8
Not of Hispanic origin	2 021	789	21	2 241	3 943	4 322	3 147	3 539	3 625	5 101	2 548
Hispanic origin	56	127	—	10	31	81	36	22	44	52	8
Not of Hispanic origin	2 021	789	21	2 241	3 943	4 322	3 147	3 539	3 625	5 101	2 548
Hispanic origin	56	127	—	10	31	81	36	22	44	52	8
Not of Hispanic origin	2 021	789	21	2 241	3 943	4 322	3 147	3 539	3 625	5 101	2 548
Hispanic origin	56	127	—	10	31	81	36	22	44	52	8
Not of Hispanic origin	2 021	789	21	2 241	3 943	4 322	3 147	3 539	3 625	5 101	2 548
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Hispanic origin	56	127	—	10	31	81	36	22	44	52	8
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Hispanic origin	56	127	—	10	31	81	36	22	44	52	8
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Hispanic origin	56	127	—	10	31	81	36	22	44	52	8
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Hispanic origin	56	127	—	10	31	81	36	22	44	52	8
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Hispanic origin	56	127	—	10	31	81	36	22	44	52	8
Not of Hispanic origin	2 021	789	21	2 241	3 943	4 322	3 147	3 539	3 625	5 101	2 548
Hispanic origin	56	127	—	10	31	81	36	22	44	52	8
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Hispanic origin	56	127	—	10	31	81	36	22	44	52	8
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Hispanic origin	56	127	—	10	31	81	36	22	44	52	8
Not of Hispanic origin	2 021	789	21	2 241	3 943	4 322	3 147	3 539	3 625	5 101	2 548
Hispanic origin	56	127	—	10	31	81	36	22	44	52	8
Not of Hispanic origin	2 021	789	21	2 241	3 943	4 322	3 147	3 539	3 625	5 101	2 548
Hispanic origin	56	127	—	10	31	81	36	22	44	52	8
Not of Hispanic origin	2 021	789	21	2 241	3 943	4 322	3 147	3 539	3 625	5 101	2 548
Hispanic origin	56	127	—	10	31	81	36	22	44	52	8
Not of Hispanic origin	2 021	789	21	2 241	3 943	4 322	3 147	3 539	3 625	5 101	2 548
Hispanic origin	56	127	—	10	31	81	36	22	44	52	8
Not of Hispanic origin	2 021	789	21	2 241	3 943	4 322	3 147	3 539	3 625	5 101	2 548
Hispanic origin	56	127	—	10	31	81	36	22	44	52	8
Not of Hispanic origin	2 021	789	21	2 241	3 943	4 322	3 147	3 539	3 625	5 101	2 548
Hispanic origin	56	127	—	10	31	81	36	22	44	52	8
Not of Hispanic origin	2 021	789	21	2 241	3 943	4 322	3 147	3 539	3 625	5 101	2 548
Hispanic origin	56	127	—	10	31	81	36	22	44	52	8



Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Dubuque city, Dubuque County—Con.									
RACE		Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11.01	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 12.01	Tract 12.02	Tract 12.03 (pt.)	Tract 101.01 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.03 (pt.)
All persons		4 119	846	3 501	4 726	3 031	1 945	4 311	1 027	120	1 741
White		3 951	821	3 461	4 702	3 004	1 923	4 248	1 021	120	1 734
Black		48	8	2	11	17	6	26	1	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		1	1	1	4	—	—	3	—	—	3
American Indian		1	1	1	4	—	—	3	—	—	3
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		104	11	36	7	6	10	22	5	—	1
Asian		99	10	36	7	6	10	22	4	—	1
Chinese		29	1	11	1	—	—	7	—	—	—
Filipino		—	—	13	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese		41	3	3	1	1	3	1	—	—	—
Asian Indian		7	2	3	1	1	2	7	—	—	—
Asian Indian		6	4	6	2	1	1	3	4	—	1
Korean		—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—
Vietnamese		5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian		11	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Pacific Islander		5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan		—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		15	5	1	2	4	6	12	—	—	3
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons		4 119	846	3 501	4 726	3 031	1 945	4 311	1 027	120	1 741
Hispanic origin (of any race)		41	16	12	13	8	10	30	—	—	3
Mexican		8	6	5	7	5	4	15	—	—	3
Puerto Rican		5	—	4	3	2	—	2	—	—	—
Cuban		9	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Other Hispanic		19	10	2	3	1	—	9	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		4 078	830	3 489	4 713	3 023	1 935	4 281	1 027	120	1 738
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons		4 119	846	3 501	4 726	3 031	1 945	4 311	1 027	120	1 741
White		3 951	821	3 461	4 702	3 004	1 923	4 248	1 021	120	1 734
Hispanic origin		26	10	11	11	5	4	20	—	—	1
Not of Hispanic origin		3 925	811	3 450	4 691	2 999	1 919	4 228	1 021	120	1 733
Black		48	8	2	11	17	6	26	1	—	—
Hispanic origin		—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		48	6	2	11	17	6	25	1	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		1	1	1	4	—	—	3	—	—	3
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		1	—	1	4	6	10	22	5	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander		104	11	36	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		104	11	36	7	6	10	22	5	—	1
Other race		15	5	1	2	4	6	12	—	—	3
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		—	1	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	1

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Dubuque County											
	Tract 8 01 (pt.)	Tract 8 02 (pt.)	Tract 11 02 (pt.)	Tract 12 03 (pt.)	Tract 101 01 (pt.)	Tract 101 02 (pt.)	Tract 101 03 (pt.)	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106
<b>RACE</b>												
All persons	781			408	943	5 528	1 132	5 663	2 916	4 250	4 043	3 193
White	780			403	937	5 507	1 129	5 599	2 915	4 245	4 038	3 188
Black				1	3	7		9	1	1	2	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut						1		1	1			
American Indian												
Eskimo												
Asian or Pacific Islander												
Asian				4	2	9		49		2	2	
Chinese				4	2	9		49		2	2	
Hilipino								8				
Japanese					2			1				
Asian Indian						2		1				
Korean												
Various				4		5		8		1	1	
Contributor								31				
Indo-Chinese												
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Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Oubuque, IA MSA	Oubuque County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Oubuque County						
		Total	Oubuque city	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.02	Tract 11.02	Tract 12.03	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02	Tract 101.03
<b>All housing units</b> .....	<b>32 053</b>	<b>32 053</b>	<b>22 377</b>	<b>1 841</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>2 072</b>	<b>1 639</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>1 773</b>	<b>1 010</b>
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>										
Occupied housing units.....	30 799	30 799	21 437	1 790	896	2 031	1 588	773	1 713	989
Owner-occupied housing units.....	21 931	21 931	14 172	1 433	794	1 537	1 211	695	1 488	855
Percent of occupied housing units.....	71.2	71.2	66.1	80.1	88.6	75.7	76.3	89.9	86.9	86.5
White.....	21 867	21 867	14 117	1 425	791	1 534	1 205	694	1 485	853
Black.....	16	16	15	2	1	1	—	—	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	13	13	8	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	23	23	21	4	2	1	2	1	1	—
Other race.....	12	12	11	2	—	—	4	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	57	57	48	7	2	3	11	—	5	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	21 822	21 822	14 079	1 420	789	1 531	1 198	694	1 480	853
Renter-occupied housing units.....	8 868	8 868	7 265	357	102	494	377	78	225	134
White.....	8 694	8 694	7 099	354	102	489	361	77	223	133
Black.....	73	73	72	2	—	3	9	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	16	16	16	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	57	57	56	1	—	1	5	—	—	—
Other race.....	28	28	22	—	—	1	1	1	2	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	57	57	49	—	—	2	1	1	3	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	8 666	8 666	7 072	354	102	488	360	77	222	133
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>										
Vacant housing units.....	1 254	1 254	940	51	18	41	51	16	60	21
For sale only.....	168	168	125	7	2	8	3	3	10	4
For rent.....	501	501	445	9	4	12	38	2	10	7
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	152	152	120	16	3	12	7	1	7	1
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	145	145	41	9	3	3	2	4	26	3
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	288	288	209	10	6	6	1	6	7	6
Boarded up.....	24	24	20	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
<b>ROOMS</b>										
1 room.....	365	365	351	6	—	8	2	6	3	1
2 rooms.....	700	700	598	24	7	23	21	8	11	4
3 rooms.....	2 275	2 275	1 979	28	23	123	92	32	58	32
4 rooms.....	5 007	5 007	3 796	165	111	319	229	287	213	248
5 rooms.....	7 200	7 200	5 086	408	164	540	286	236	373	284
6 rooms.....	6 571	6 571	4 485	420	170	408	340	101	370	193
7 rooms.....	4 499	4 499	2 849	305	173	305	339	63	287	130
8 or more rooms.....	5 436	5 436	3 233	485	266	346	330	56	458	118
Median, all housing units.....	5.6	5.6	5.4	6.2	6.4	5.6	6.1	4.8	6.1	5.3
Mean, all housing units.....	5.7	5.7	5.5	6.5	6.6	5.8	6.1	5.1	6.4	5.6
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.6	5.6	5.4	6.2	6.4	5.6	6.1	4.8	6.2	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.5	6.7	6.1	6.6	4.8	6.4	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.2	4.2	4.0	5.0	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.3
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
1, detached.....	21 778	21 778	13 836	1 560	754	1 559	1 187	295	1 454	586
1, attached.....	625	625	562	42	21	14	34	5	7	4
2.....	2 434	2 434	2 209	103	6	118	16	10	9	16
3 or 4.....	2 011	2 011	1 750	47	43	91	89	6	84	19
5 to 9.....	1 512	1 512	1 411	11	32	122	71	18	6	1
10 to 19.....	1 026	1 026	941	40	1	114	201	—	11	25
20 to 49.....	413	413	413	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	334	334	334	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	1 593	1 593	695	5	54	46	37	452	187	357
Other.....	327	327	226	10	3	8	4	3	15	2
Occupied housing units.....	30 799	30 799	21 437	1 790	896	2 031	1 588	773	1 713	989
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>										
1 person.....	7 505	7 505	5 931	362	134	403	242	177	182	177
2 persons.....	9 551	9 551	6 864	620	316	688	474	265	467	298
3 persons.....	5 002	5 002	3 373	281	152	368	311	154	323	218
4 persons.....	4 896	4 896	3 143	302	180	334	345	113	420	197
5 persons.....	2 505	2 505	1 436	147	81	169	162	41	224	72
6 or more persons.....	1 340	1 340	690	78	33	69	54	23	97	27
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.33	2.33	2.20	2.36	2.49	2.39	2.75	2.29	3.14	2.59
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.54	2.54	2.43	2.43	2.65	2.54	3.10	2.33	3.28	2.61
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.73	1.73	1.61	2.00	1.94	1.85	1.84	1.69	2.26	2.50
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
1.00 or less.....	30 336	30 336	21 162	1 779	888	2 002	1 577	759	1 686	975
1.01 to 1.50.....	387	387	220	10	7	23	11	14	23	12
1.51 or more.....	76	76	55	1	1	6	—	—	4	2
Mean.....	.46	.46	.45	.42	.43	.46	.48	.50	.50	.50
<b>VALUE</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	17 122	17 122	12 076	1 328	695	1 347	1 125	248	1 051	497
Less than \$20,000.....	451	451	351	14	3	27	3	2	8	15
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	3 743	3 743	2 926	200	32	265	32	34	39	82
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	6 479	6 479	4 762	440	175	560	520	100	217	179
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	3 790	3 790	2 420	290	206	270	401	76	406	164
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	1 391	1 391	805	124	142	107	138	28	205	46
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	881	881	542	125	106	57	29	8	137	11
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	229	229	146	57	22	29	2	—	29	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	80	80	58	33	3	21	—	—	8	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	41	41	32	18	3	10	—	—	2	—
\$300,000 or more.....	37	37	34	27	3	1	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	53 200	53 200	51 500	60 500	72 300	53 500	60 300	58 300	72 700	57 900
Mean (dollars).....	59 700	59 700	57 900	81 300	80 900	63 100	63 700	60 100	78 800	57 500
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	8 368	8 368	7 211	348	99	489	377	73	177	125
Median contract rent (dollars).....	252	252	255	327	339	269	380	261	304	288
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	265	265	269	336	330	270	367	256	293	281
With meals included in rent.....	62	62	51	—	—	—	8	—	1	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	605	605	637	—	—	—	641	—	263	—
No meals included in rent.....	7 996	7 996	6 944	328	95	473	361	66	167	119
No cash rent.....	310	310	216	20	4	16	8	7	9	6



Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990** — Con

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990								
	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 2-99	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9
All housing units	1 377	449	-	884	1 451	1 877	1 315	1 163	1 499
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>									
Occupied housing units	1 160	411	-	861	1 451	1 877	1 315	1 163	1 499
Owner-occupied housing units	1 124	411	-	861	1 451	1 877	1 315	1 163	1 499
Percent of occupied housing units	10.7	35.8	-	6.4	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
White	724	127	-	604	1 004	1 274	904	704	904
Black	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other race	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hispanic origin (of any race)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White, not of Hispanic origin	124	146	-	124	146	146	146	146	146
Renter-occupied housing units	1 036	264	-	1036	264	264	264	264	264
White	1 008	264	-	1 008	264	264	264	264	264
Black	7	2	-	7	2	2	2	2	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Other race	4	3	-	4	3	3	3	3	3
Hispanic origin (of any race)	6	5	-	6	5	5	5	5	5
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 007	255	-	1 007	255	255	255	255	255
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>									
Vacant housing units	217	38	-	217	38	38	38	38	38
For sale only	29	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-
For rent	129	26	-	129	26	26	26	26	26
Rented or sold, not occupied	9	2	-	9	2	2	2	2	2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	5	1	-	5	1	1	1	1	1
For migrant workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other vacant	45	8	-	45	8	8	8	8	8
Boarded up	4	2	-	4	2	2	2	2	2
<b>ROOMS</b>									
1 room	116	30	-	116	30	30	30	30	30
2 rooms	216	11	-	216	11	11	11	11	11
3 rooms	407	70	-	407	70	70	70	70	70
4 rooms	318	95	-	318	95	95	95	95	95
5 rooms	133	10	-	133	10	10	10	10	10
6 rooms	97	84	-	97	84	84	84	84	84
7 rooms	24	29	-	24	29	29	29	29	29
8 or more rooms	64	29	-	64	29	29	29	29	29
Median, all housing units	3.4	4.7	-	3.4	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.7	4.7	-	3.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.4	4.7	-	3.4	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.2	5.8	-	6.2	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.2	4.1	-	3.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>									
1 detached	67	137	-	67	137	137	137	137	137
1 attached	63	45	-	63	45	45	45	45	45
2	179	20	-	179	20	20	20	20	20
3 or 4	364	60	-	364	60	60	60	60	60
5 to 9	328	40	-	328	40	40	40	40	40
10 to 19	174	37	-	174	37	37	37	37	37
20 to 49	23	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-
50 or more	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile home or trailer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	58	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	-
Occupied housing units	1 160	411	-	1 160	411	411	411	411	411
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>									
1 person	690	165	-	690	165	165	165	165	165
2 persons	266	111	-	266	111	111	111	111	111
3 persons	104	59	-	104	59	59	59	59	59
4 persons	5	50	-	5	50	50	50	50	50
5 persons	32	5	-	32	5	5	5	5	5
6 or more persons	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Median, occupied housing units	1.50	1.86	-	1.50	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.86
Median, owner-occupied housing units	1.94	2.07	-	1.94	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.07
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.50	1.71	-	1.50	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>									
1.00 or less	130	404	-	130	404	404	404	404	404
1.01 to 1.50	19	5	-	19	5	5	5	5	5
1.51 or more	11	2	-	11	2	2	2	2	2
Mean	4.7	4.6	-	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
<b>VALUE</b>									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	75	110	-	75	110	110	110	110	110
Less than \$20,000	13	25	-	13	25	25	25	25	25
\$20,000 to \$39,999	47	47	-	47	47	47	47	47	47
\$40,000 to \$59,999	10	6	-	10	6	6	6	6	6
\$60,000 to \$79,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$80,000 to \$99,999	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
\$100,000 to \$149,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$150,000 to \$199,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	28,000	24,800	-	28,000	24,800	24,800	24,800	24,800	24,800
Mean (dollars)	33,500	29,300	-	33,500	29,300	29,300	29,300	29,300	29,300
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 033	263	-	1 033	263	263	263	263	263
Median contract rent (dollars)	205	205	-	205	205	205	205	205	205
Mean contract rent (dollars)	216	216	-	216	216	216	216	216	216
With meals included in rent	3	2	-	3	2	2	2	2	2
Mean contract rent (dollars)	196	196	-	196	196	196	196	196	196
No meals included in rent	101	252	-	101	252	252	252	252	252
No cash rent	20	9	-	20	9	9	9	9	9

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Oubuque city, Oubuque County—Con.							
	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11.01	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 12.01	Tract 12.02
<b>All housing units</b> .....	<b>1 841</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>1 514</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>1 234</b>	<b>1 799</b>	<b>1 259</b>	<b>901</b>
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>								
Occupied housing units.....	1 790	896	1 476	308	1 223	1 763	1 242	874
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 433	794	1 208	80	1 103	1 287	1 031	317
Percent of occupied housing units.....	80.1	88.6	81.8	26.0	90.2	73.0	83.0	36.3
White.....	1 425	791	1 207	80	1 094	1 285	1 029	316
Black.....	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	4	2	1	—	8	—	1	—
Other race.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	7	2	4	—	1	3	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 420	789	1 203	80	1 093	1 282	1 029	316
Renter-occupied housing units.....	357	102	268	228	120	476	211	557
White.....	354	102	249	220	118	471	206	547
Black.....	2	—	—	2	—	3	2	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	—	16	5	1	1	2	4
Other race.....	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	4
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	5	3	1	2	2	5
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	354	102	246	217	118	470	205	546
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>								
Vacant housing units.....	51	18	38	12	11	36	17	27
For sale only.....	7	2	9	2	8	7	2	2
For rent.....	9	4	15	6	—	11	1	12
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	16	3	5	—	2	11	5	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	9	3	2	3	—	3	—	6
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	10	6	7	1	1	4	9	7
Boarded up.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<b>ROOMS</b>								
1 room.....	6	—	3	24	—	8	31	35
2 rooms.....	24	7	9	23	1	21	15	40
3 rooms.....	28	23	55	129	12	116	66	149
4 rooms.....	165	111	178	73	101	291	197	265
5 rooms.....	408	164	435	36	413	490	358	164
6 rooms.....	420	170	427	20	213	356	264	88
7 rooms.....	305	173	233	7	177	268	161	65
8 or more rooms.....	485	266	174	8	317	249	167	95
Median, all housing units.....	6.2	6.4	5.7	3.4	5.9	5.4	5.4	4.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.5	6.6	5.8	3.7	6.4	5.7	5.6	4.7
Median, occupied housing units.....	6.2	6.4	5.7	3.4	5.9	5.5	5.4	4.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.5	6.7	5.9	5.2	6.1	6.0	5.7	4.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.0	4.3	4.7	3.1	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.8
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>								
1, detached.....	1 560	754	1 320	46	1 145	1 338	1 068	311
1, attached.....	42	21	12	—	2	14	10	6
2.....	103	6	103	2	—	117	48	1
3 or 4.....	47	43	33	26	3	88	5	167
5 to 9.....	11	32	38	51	7	122	44	152
10 to 19.....	40	1	1	84	35	114	8	111
20 to 49.....	23	—	—	34	42	—	53	88
50 or more.....	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	56
Mobile home or trailer.....	5	54	1	—	—	—	16	2
Other.....	10	3	6	6	—	6	7	7
Occupied housing units.....	1 790	896	1 476	308	1 223	1 763	1 242	874
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>								
1 person.....	362	134	335	192	165	365	350	397
2 persons.....	620	316	554	89	457	599	453	262
3 persons.....	281	152	226	15	212	314	184	94
4 persons.....	302	180	216	6	234	285	158	70
5 persons.....	147	81	91	4	107	142	68	35
6 or more persons.....	78	33	54	2	48	58	29	16
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.36	2.49	2.23	1.50	2.48	2.36	2.10	1.65
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.43	2.65	2.24	2.02	2.56	2.51	2.21	2.61
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.00	1.94	2.16	1.50	1.95	1.86	1.50	1.50
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>								
1.00 or less.....	1 779	888	1 451	304	1 208	1 738	1 227	864
1.01 to 1.50.....	10	7	22	2	13	22	10	5
1.51 or more.....	1	1	3	2	2	3	5	5
Mean.....	.42	.43	.44	.42	.45	.47	.43	.42
<b>VALUE</b>								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 328	695	1 109	42	1 050	1 169	941	280
Less than \$20,000.....	14	3	14	—	—	23	11	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	200	32	262	6	62	257	177	3
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	440	175	555	17	498	540	456	66
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	290	206	204	14	273	239	221	129
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	124	142	55	2	80	64	48	58
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	125	106	16	3	111	18	24	21
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	57	22	2	—	22	13	3	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	33	3	1	—	3	10	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	18	3	—	—	1	5	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	27	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	60 500	72 300	48 700	55 000	58 600	51 600	52 400	70 300
Mean (dollars).....	81 300	80 900	51 600	59 900	68 200	56 400	55 300	73 500
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	348	99	263	228	119	474	208	557
Median contract rent (dollars).....	327	339	272	230	306	271	287	328
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	336	330	299	260	324	271	290	357
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	25
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	782	—	—	—	—	602
No meals included in rent.....	328	95	243	226	116	460	202	528
No cash rent.....	20	4	18	2	3	14	6	4

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990** — Con

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque city, Dubuque County—Con				Dubuque County—Total			
	Tract 12 03 (pt.)	Tract 10 01 01 (pt.)	Tract 10 01 02 (pt.)	Tract 10 03 (pt.)	Tract 8 01 (pt.)	Tract 8 02 (pt.)	Tract 10 01 (pt.)	Tract 10 02 (pt.)
<b>All housing units.....</b>	<b>1 505</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>134</b>
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>								
Occupied housing units.....	1 458	411	43	599	-	-	268	130
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 101	367	32	533	-	-	249	116
Percent of occupied housing units.....	75.5	89.3	74.4	89.0	-	-	93.1	89.6
White.....	1 095	366	32	531	-	-	249	116
Black.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other race.....	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 088	366	32	531	-	-	249	116
Renter-occupied housing units.....	357	44	11	66	-	-	19	14
White.....	341	44	11	66	-	-	19	14
Black.....	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other race.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	340	44	11	66	-	-	19	14
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>								
Vacant housing units.....	47	6	3	13	-	-	5	4
For sale only.....	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
For rent.....	37	1	-	4	-	-	-	-
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
For migrant workers.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other vacant.....	1	3	1	4	-	-	-	-
Boarded up.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>ROOMS</b>								
1 room.....	2	6	2	-	-	-	-	-
2 rooms.....	12	1	3	2	-	-	-	-
3 rooms.....	87	19	6	6	-	-	-	-
4 rooms.....	202	191	1	42	-	-	-	-
5 rooms.....	253	125	10	89	-	-	-	-
6 rooms.....	321	35	6	26	-	-	-	-
7 rooms.....	318	27	9	83	-	-	-	-
8 or more rooms.....	310	13	9	54	-	-	-	-
Median, all housing units.....	6.1	4.5	5.7	5.3	-	-	-	-
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.1	4.7	5.6	5.5	-	-	-	-
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.2	4.5	5.6	5.3	-	-	-	-
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.7	4.5	6.5	5.3	-	-	-	-
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	4.0	4.1	2.8	5.1	-	-	-	-
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>								
1 detached.....	111	72	35	39	-	-	22	10
1 attached.....	24	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
2.....	14	3	1	9	-	-	-	-
3 or 4.....	89	4	3	3	-	-	-	-
5 to 9.....	67	18	5	1	-	-	-	-
10 to 19.....	194	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 49.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Movable home or trailer.....	5	317	-	277	-	-	-	-
Other.....	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
Occupied housing units.....	1 458	411	43	599	-	-	268	130
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>								
1 person.....	213	97	12	14	-	-	18	10
2 persons.....	431	43	1	87	-	-	39	16
3 persons.....	285	82	5	37	-	-	14	10
4 persons.....	324	58	6	15	-	-	11	7
5 persons.....	54	22	8	33	-	-	21	1
6 or more persons.....	51	9	-	4	-	-	2	1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.80	2.26	2.36	2.4	-	-	2.6	2.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	3.17	2.30	3.25	2.49	-	-	2.6	2.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	1.86	1.63	1.50	2.64	-	-	1.8	1.6
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>								
1.00 or less.....	1 449	405	42	59	-	-	24	10
1.01 to 1.50.....	9	6	-	8	-	-	-	-
1.51 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean.....	48	53	60	49	-	-	40	40
<b>VALUE</b>								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 043	56	27	265	-	-	178	82
Less than \$20,000.....	29	0	-	14	-	-	1	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	502	2	7	1	-	-	1	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	377	19	4	14	-	-	1	1
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	116	4	3	3	-	-	1	1
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median, dollars.....	59 700	58 300	67 500	61 400	-	-	59 700	58 300
Mean, dollars.....	62 600	57 700	74 200	61 400	-	-	59 700	58 300
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	357	42	11	58	-	-	15	20
Median contract rent, dollars.....	380	270	290	290	-	-	270	290
Mean contract rent, dollars.....	365	253	290	290	-	-	270	290
With meals included in rent.....	250	-	-	18	-	-	-	-
Mean contract rent, dollars.....	348	40	18	18	-	-	-	-
No meals included in rent.....	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Oubuque County—Con.							
	Tract 101.01 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106
All housing units.....	372	1 727	398	1 806	950	1 382	1 549	1 085
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>								
Occupied housing units.....	362	1 670	390	1 766	923	1 345	1 513	995
Owner-occupied housing units.....	328	1 456	322	1 474	700	1 064	1 211	844
Percent of occupied housing units.....	90.6	87.2	82.6	83.5	75.8	79.1	80.0	84.8
White.....	328	1 453	322	1 474	699	1 063	1 210	842
Black.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	5	—	2	1	—	—	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	328	1 448	322	1 472	699	1 063	1 210	842
Renter-occupied housing units.....	34	214	68	292	223	281	302	151
White.....	33	212	67	289	223	281	301	151
Black.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	3	1	3	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	33	211	67	289	223	281	301	151
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>								
Vacant housing units.....	10	57	8	40	27	37	36	90
For sale only.....	3	9	1	6	2	9	9	2
For rent.....	1	9	3	5	16	9	7	4
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	1	7	—	3	2	4	7	6
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	2	26	2	4	—	1	1	67
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	3	6	2	22	7	14	12	11
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1
<b>ROOMS</b>								
1 room.....	—	1	1	1	1	2	4	4
2 rooms.....	7	8	2	17	7	12	25	13
3 rooms.....	13	52	16	56	22	42	59	24
4 rooms.....	96	212	106	204	86	115	177	160
5 rooms.....	111	363	95	403	216	255	326	262
6 rooms.....	66	364	67	385	221	302	350	260
7 rooms.....	36	278	47	342	172	241	289	187
8 or more rooms.....	43	449	64	398	225	413	319	175
Median, all housing units.....	5.1	6.1	5.3	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.0	5.8
Median, all housing units.....	5.5	6.4	5.6	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.1	6.0
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.1	6.4	5.3	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.0	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.2	6.4	5.6	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.3	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.7	4.5	4.1	5.1	6.0	5.9	4.4	5.7
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>								
1, detached.....	223	1 419	267	1 543	805	1 246	1 239	903
1, attached.....	5	7	1	8	4	8	14	6
2.....	7	8	7	42	18	23	107	10
3 or 4.....	2	81	18	30	21	33	62	11
5 to 9.....	—	1	—	31	2	27	30	6
10 to 19.....	—	10	25	10	—	7	26	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	135	186	80	125	86	22	47	139
Other.....	—	15	—	17	14	16	24	10
Occupied housing units.....	362	1 670	390	1 766	923	1 345	1 513	995
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>								
1 person.....	80	170	64	281	167	254	384	107
2 persons.....	122	456	111	467	247	363	488	301
3 persons.....	72	318	81	301	146	218	224	189
4 persons.....	55	414	82	333	181	216	213	189
5 persons.....	19	216	39	100	137	153	140	130
6 or more persons.....	14	96	13	147	82	141	64	79
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.33	3.16	2.75	2.95	2.83	2.75	2.26	2.97
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.37	3.29	2.85	3.08	2.80	2.85	2.39	3.03
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.75	2.31	2.39	2.29	2.90	2.39	1.66	2.57
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>								
1.00 or less.....	354	1 644	385	1 710	900	1 322	1 499	968
1.01 to 1.50.....	8	23	4	49	20	21	13	26
1.51 or more.....	—	3	1	7	3	2	1	1
Mean.....	.48	.50	.51	.51	.49	.48	.43	.52
<b>VALUE</b>								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	192	1 024	232	993	277	616	1 018	434
Less than \$20,000.....	1	8	5	20	21	24	9	6
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	24	38	28	207	83	190	176	60
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	79	210	74	361	100	246	437	172
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	57	395	85	207	50	119	265	137
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	24	201	32	108	14	20	79	43
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	7	134	8	65	9	14	41	10
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	28	—	22	—	1	9	6
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	8	—	1	—	1	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Median (dollars).....	58 300	72 800	61 500	54 100	46 900	46 700	54 600	57 200
Mean (dollars).....	60 800	78 900	61 800	61 700	48 400	49 900	58 700	60 000
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	31	166	67	217	99	168	291	83
Median contract rent (dollars).....	237	308	275	219	194	195	229	222
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	260	299	271	228	202	200	233	233
With meals included in rent.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	263	—	—	—	—	263	287
No meals included in rent.....	26	156	66	195	89	145	279	70
No cash rent.....	5	9	1	22	10	23	11	11

Table 10. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

[illegible]

Table 11. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]



Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas.]

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Oubuque, IA MSA	Oubuque County
Occupied housing units -----	80	80
<b>TENURE</b>		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	23	23
Percent of occupied housing units -----	28.8	28.8
Renter-occupied housing units -----	57	57
Percent of occupied housing units -----	71.3	71.3
<b>ROOMS</b>		
1 room -----	13	13
2 rooms -----	9	9
3 rooms -----	19	19
4 rooms -----	8	8
5 rooms -----	6	6
6 rooms -----	7	7
7 rooms -----	7	7
8 or more rooms -----	11	11
Median, occupied housing units -----	3.4	3.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	7.1	7.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.9	2.9
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>		
1, detached -----	29	29
1, attached -----	-	-
2 -----	11	11
3 or 4 -----	6	6
5 to 9 -----	14	14
10 to 19 -----	13	13
20 to 49 -----	3	3
50 or more -----	3	3
Mobile home or trailer -----	1	1
Other -----	-	-
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>		
1 person -----	27	27
2 persons -----	17	17
3 persons -----	10	10
4 persons -----	13	13
5 persons -----	8	8
6 or more persons -----	5	5
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.26	2.26
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.25	3.25
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.79	1.79
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>		
1.00 or less -----	68	68
1.01 to 1.50 -----	4	4
1.51 or more -----	8	8
Mean -----	.93	.93
<b>VALUE</b>		
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	20	20
Less than \$20,000 -----	-	-
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	2	2
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	3	3
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	5	5
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	1	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	6	6
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	2	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	2	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	-	-
\$300,000 or more -----	1	1
Median (dollars) -----	80,000	80,000
Mean (dollars) -----	99,500	99,500
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>		
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	56	56
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	243	243
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	266	266
With meals included in rent -----	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	55	55
No meals included in rent -----	1	1
No cash rent -----	-	-

Table 14. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque, IA MSA	Dubuque County
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>114</b>
<b>TENURE</b>		
Owner-occupied housing units	57	57
Percent of occupied housing units	50.0	50.0
Renter-occupied housing units	57	57
Percent of occupied housing units	50.0	50.0
<b>ROOMS</b>		
1 room	4	4
2 rooms	1	1
3 rooms	12	12
4 rooms	27	27
5 rooms	18	18
6 rooms	20	20
7 rooms	10	10
8 or more rooms	22	22
Median owner-occupied housing units	5.2	5.2
Median renter-occupied housing units	6.4	6.4
Median owner-occupied housing units	4.0	4.0
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>		
1 detached	66	66
2 attached	12	12
3 or 4	15	15
5 to 9	2	2
10 to 19	3	3
20 to 49	3	3
50 or more	7	7
Mobile home or trailer	4	4
Other	2	2
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>		
1 person	21	21
2 persons	40	40
3 persons	20	20
4 persons	19	19
5 persons	11	11
6 or more persons	3	3
Median owner-occupied housing units	2.40	2.40
Median renter-occupied housing units	2.44	2.44
Median owner-occupied housing units	2.34	2.34
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>		
1.00 or less	109	109
1.01 to 1.25	3	3
1.26 to 1.50	2	2
1.51 or more	5	5
Median		
<b>VALUE</b>		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	46	46
less than \$20,000	9	9
\$20,000 to \$39,999	9	9
\$40,000 to \$59,999	24	24
\$60,000 to \$79,999	6	6
\$80,000 to \$99,999	3	3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	2	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999	2	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999	2	2
\$300,000 to \$399,999	2	2
\$400,000 or more	2	2
Median (all units)	48,800	48,800
Median (owner-occupied)	52,300	52,300
Median (renter-occupied)	45,300	45,300
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	52	52
less than \$200	16	16
\$200 to \$299	24	24
\$300 to \$399	3	3
\$400 to \$499	2	2
\$500 to \$599	2	2
\$600 to \$699	2	2
\$700 to \$799	2	2
\$800 to \$899	2	2
\$900 to \$999	2	2
\$1,000 or more	2	2
Median (all units)	488	488
Median (renter-occupied)	523	523
Median (owner-occupied)	453	453



Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque, IA MSA	Dubuque County
Occupied housing units -----	30 488	30 488
<b>TENURE</b>		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	21 822	21 822
Percent of occupied housing units -----	71.6	71.6
Renter-occupied housing units -----	8 666	8 666
Percent of occupied housing units -----	28.4	28.4
<b>ROOMS</b>		
1 room -----	297	297
2 rooms -----	594	594
3 rooms -----	2 017	2 017
4 rooms -----	4 568	4 568
5 rooms -----	6 921	6 921
6 rooms -----	6 377	6 377
7 rooms -----	4 409	4 409
8 or more rooms -----	5 305	5 305
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.6	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.1	6.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	4.2	4.2
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>		
1, detached -----	21 233	21 233
1, attached -----	583	583
2 -----	2 198	2 198
3 -----	1 765	1 765
4 -----	1 324	1 324
5 or 6 -----	932	932
7 to 19 -----	382	382
20 to 49 -----	314	314
50 or more -----	1 481	1 481
Mobile home or trailer -----	276	276
Other -----	276	276
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>		
1 person -----	7 421	7 421
2 persons -----	9 459	9 459
3 persons -----	4 952	4 952
4 persons -----	4 850	4 850
5 persons -----	2 477	2 477
6 or more persons -----	1 329	1 329
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.33	2.33
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.54	2.54
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	1.72	1.72
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>		
1.00 or less -----	30 047	30 047
1.01 to 1.50 -----	376	376
1.51 or more -----	46	46
Mean -----	.46	.46
<b>VALUE</b>		
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	17 036	17 036
Less than \$20,000 -----	451	451
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	3 723	3 723
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	6 445	6 445
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	3 775	3 775
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	1 387	1 387
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	873	873
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	225	225
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	80	80
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	40	40
\$300,000 or more -----	37	37
Median (dollars) -----	53 200	53 200
Mean (dollars) -----	59 700	59 700
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>		
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	8 172	8 172
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	252	252
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	266	266
With meals included in rent -----	61	61
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	605	605
No meals included in rent -----	7 804	7 804
No cash rent -----	307	307

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Oubuque, IA MSA	Oubuque County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Oubuque County						
		Total	Oubuque city	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.02	Tract 11.02	Tract 12.03	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02	Tract 101.03
ANCESTRY										
All persons	86 403	86 403	57 546	5 205	2 556	5 502	4 736	2 036	5 664	2 784
Ancestry specified	82 140	82 140	54 490	5 033	2 407	5 213	4 544	1 854	5 445	2 544
Single ancestry	50 738	50 738	31 817	2 709	1 327	3 133	2 547	1 189	3 493	1 457
Multiple ancestry	31 402	31 402	22 673	2 324	1 080	2 080	1 997	665	1 952	1 087
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	4 263	4 263	3 056	172	149	289	192	182	219	240
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS										
Total ancestries reported	172 806	172 806	115 092	10 410	5 112	11 004	9 472	4 072	11 328	5 568
Arab ..	53	53	12	16	7	12	7	10	9	41
Austrian ..	267	267	116	16	13	32	64	10	25	26
Belgian ..	143	143	97	75	5	11	55	19	38	5
Canadian ..	22	22	15	86	55	57	137	19	163	115
Czech ..	661	661	451	149	306	572	619	179	462	209
Danish ..	601	601	472	644	96	250	128	61	172	47
Dutch ..	1 614	1 614	1 150	260	7	14	2	12	19	19
English ..	7 648	7 648	5 887	3 101	1 729	3 927	3 257	1 456	4 079	2 089
French ..	99	99	39	29	11	66	19	39	2	13
French (except Basque)	3 018	3 018	2 386	1 642	738	1 406	1 199	462	1 324	775
French Canadian	290	290	172	96	55	80	48	41	80	2
German ..	61 038	61 038	38 628	26	22	16	128	50	84	43
Greek ..	389	389	289	42	84	91	80	42	49	43
Hungarian ..	270	270	204	14	14	14	15	15	15	15
Irish ..	23 576	23 576	16 746	183	84	171	80	42	49	43
Italian ..	1 130	1 130	829	42	84	91	80	42	49	43
Lithuanian ..	86	86	72	14	14	14	15	15	15	15
Norwegian ..	1 613	1 613	1 135	14	14	14	15	15	15	15
Polish ..	980	980	794	14	14	14	15	15	15	15
Portuguese ..	39	39	24	14	14	14	15	15	15	15
Romanian ..	9	9	7	14	14	14	15	15	15	15
Russian ..	111	111	57	6	6	3	6	6	6	6
Scotch Irish ..	523	523	459	81	54	28	41	10	16	7
Scottish ..	655	655	521	59	29	30	75	7	33	33
Slovak ..	218	218	164	48	5	11	6	17	17	17
Subsaharian African	41	41	41	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Swedish ..	1 122	1 122	851	144	40	87	106	18	106	31
Swiss ..	1 106	1 106	799	51	35	61	137	63	107	63
Ukrainian ..	62	62	58	5	18	2	18	44	19	0
United States or American	1 303	1 303	928	35	10	163	101	44	13	6
West Indian (excluding Hispanic, origin group)	303	303	244	5	10	26	36	13	13	6
West Indian (including Hispanic, origin group)	7	7	7	3 457	1 658	3 774	1 013	579	4 37	294
Yugoslavian ..	64	64	31	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Other ancestries	61 827	61 827	39 962	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS										
Dominican ..	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Central American	19	19	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Latin American	9	9	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
South American	10	10	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Other Latin American	56	56	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Other Latin American	31	31	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Other Latin American	31	31	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Dubuque city, Dubuque County											
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 2.99	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)
ANCESTRY											
All persons	2 160	903	34	2 266	3 989	4 421	3 289	3 671	3 685	5 205	2 556
Ancestry specified	1 917	798	24	2 157	3 684	4 225	3 120	3 417	3 484	5 033	2 407
Single ancestry	1 115	548	24	1 331	2 266	2 246	1 778	1 974	2 049	2 709	1 327
Multiple ancestry	802	250	—	826	1 418	1 979	1 342	1 443	1 435	2 324	1 080
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	243	105	10	109	305	196	169	254	201	172	149
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total ancestries reported	4 320	1 806	68	4 532	7 978	8 842	6 578	7 342	7 370	10 410	5 112
Arab	—	6	—	6	14	—	6	6	6	16	—
Austrian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	17	16	—
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	7	—	—	11	21	26	35	44	18	75	5
Czech	—	—	—	36	60	8	19	14	21	86	55
Danish	—	29	—	30	120	68	50	47	57	149	52
Dutch	169	79	9	174	324	346	326	372	503	644	306
English	—	—	9	—	—	20	—	46	—	6	6
Finnish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)	121	29	—	64	235	207	143	120	119	260	96
French Canadian	—	—	—	5	—	6	13	11	13	16	7
German	1 222	592	—	1 624	2 811	3 407	2 318	2 119	2 133	3 101	1 729
Greek	—	—	—	15	26	64	—	13	—	29	—
Hungarian	—	—	—	20	6	23	19	—	52	—	11
Irish	908	182	—	737	924	1 411	921	1 199	1 231	1 642	758
Italian	27	13	—	15	6	63	97	98	84	96	55
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	19	—	6	6	—	26	—
Norwegian	27	22	—	29	—	65	35	86	107	183	22
Polish	18	—	—	—	33	45	47	73	53	42	—
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	6	25	6	—
Scotch-Irish	—	13	—	8	11	47	13	44	53	81	54
Scottish	26	—	6	5	41	5	20	43	5	59	29
Slovak	8	—	—	—	—	—	37	6	10	48	5
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—
Swedish	38	17	—	9	81	16	63	34	54	144	40
Swiss	19	14	—	36	78	57	33	19	29	51	35
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	—	7	—	—
United States or American	20	21	—	11	50	111	23	68	40	35	18
Welsh	7	—	—	19	8	—	10	29	19	5	10
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	6	—	7	—	13	—	—	—
Other ancestries	1 656	783	44	1 601	2 957	2 800	2 269	2 713	2 612	3 457	1 658
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Dubuque city, Dubuque County—Con.									
ANCESTRY		Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11.01	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 12.01	Tract 12.02	Tract 12.03 (pt.)	Tract 101.01 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.03 (pt.)
All persons		4 119	869	3 478	4 726	3 027	1 949	4 311	1 042	94	1 752
Ancestry specified		4 026	809	3 399	4 473	2 856	1 819	4 146	1 000	79	1 617
Single ancestry		2 457	434	2 165	2 720	1 774	1 043	2 270	629	29	929
Multiple ancestry		1 569	375	1 234	1 753	1 082	776	1 876	371	50	688
Ancestry unclassified or not reported		93	60	79	253	171	130	165	42	15	135
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total ancestries reported		8 238	1 728	6 956	9 452	6 054	3 898	8 622	2 084	188	3 504
Arab		8	—	—	12	20	—	5	—	—	—
Austrian		11	6	7	—	11	—	9	—	—	—
Belgian		12	5	13	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian		—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech		29	12	13	24	19	32	55	10	—	15
Danish		39	6	5	9	34	20	55	—	—	5
Dutch		168	30	37	130	70	12	130	14	6	37
English		398	145	303	455	298	212	598	96	—	130
Finnish		5	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)		253	54	188	216	48	50	111	29	—	43
French Canadian		8	19	23	14	—	6	—	—	—	19
German		2 643	479	2 433	3 386	2 168	1 252	2 961	804	79	1 367
Greek		31	—	24	45	10	—	19	—	—	13
Hungarian		10	7	31	8	—	17	—	—	—	—
Irish		1 239	204	968	1 228	725	539	1 108	260	44	518
Italian		18	6	77	63	29	34	42	6	—	—
Lithuanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian		67	15	107	160	59	10	113	24	—	4
Polish		39	20	34	77	21	67	78	37	—	26
Portuguese		10	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rumanian		—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Russian		25	19	—	1	9	—	6	—	—	—
Scottish Irish		22	36	69	17	12	15	37	10	—	13
Scotch Irish		6	6	—	30	31	12	69	—	—	17
Slovak		—	—	4	11	—	—	6	—	—	—
Subsaharan African		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish		46	8	41	67	27	53	98	6	—	9
Swiss		62	10	61	33	59	37	135	—	—	31
Ukrainian		9	—	—	2	9	—	8	—	—	—
United States of American		79	—	104	161	40	32	99	6	—	10
Welsh		7	13	24	17	28	13	29	—	—	6
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)		—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries		2 851	583	2 334	3 285	2 244	1 413	2 678	739	59	1 776
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
American Indian or Alaska Native		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexican		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rican		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Dubuque County											
	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 12.03 (pt.)	Tract 101.01 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106
ANCESTRY												
All persons												
Ancestry specified												
Single ancestry												
Multiple ancestry												
Ancestry undesignated or not reported												
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported												
Arab												
Austrian												
Belgian												
Canadian												
Czech												
Danish												
Dutch												
English												
Finnish												
French (except Basque)												
French Canadian												
German												
Greek												
Hungarian												
Irish												
Italian												
Lithuanian												
Norwegian												
Polish												
Portuguese												
Romanian												
Russian												
Scotch-Irish												
Scottish												
Slavak												
Subsaharan African												
Swedish												
Swiss												
Ukrainian												
United States or American												
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)												
Welsh												
Yugoslavian												
Other ancestries												
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)												
Central American												
Costa Rican												
Guatemalan												
Honduran												
Nicaraguan												
Panamanian												
Salvadoran												
South American, origin not specified												
Argentinean												
Chilean												
Colombian												
Ecuadorian												
Peruvian												
Venezuelan												
Other South American												

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque, IA MSA	Dubuque County		Totals for split tracts BNA's in Dubuque County							
		Total	Dubuque city	Tract 8 01	Tract 8 02	Tract 11 02	Tract 12 03	Tract 13 04	Tract 14 05	Tract 15 06	
PLACE OF BIRTH											
All persons	86 403	86 403	57 546	5 205	2 556	5 502	4 736	2 036	5 664	2 784	2 784
Native	85 430	85 430	56 707	5 152	2 528	5 478	4 664	2 036	5 664	2 784	2 784
Foreign born	973	973	839	53	28	24	72	77	77	77	77
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH											
Linguistically isolated households	153	153	115	10	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	80 381	80 381	53 733	4 874	2 251	5 122	4 278	1 817	5 251	2 584	2 584
In linguistically isolated households	227	227	172	10	5	3	-	-	-	-	-
Speak a language other than English	2 567	2 567	1 883	149	78	15	50	69	144	68	68
Do not speak English "very well"	898	898	720	64	17	36	34	23	14	17	17
Speak Spanish	854	854	601	90	12	66	60	74	74	43	43
Do not speak English "very well"	378	378	324	53	12	29	20	73	10	10	10
Linguistically isolated	65	65	65	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	306	306	277	7	-	6	25	-	-	-	-
Do not speak English "very well"	174	174	162	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linguistically isolated	48	48	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL											
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	23 997	23 997	15 688	1 529	751	1 530	1 401	464	1 746	632	632
Preprimary school	1 938	1 938	1 303	160	96	124	157	53	141	41	41
Public school	916	916	558	42	24	57	68	46	109	59	59
Elementary or high school	16 045	16 045	9 559	926	527	1 501	1 009	318	1 009	461	461
Public school	11 014	11 014	6 448	578	282	643	743	258	743	314	314
College	6 014	6 014	4 876	443	128	305	235	93	29	101	101
Public college	2 216	2 216	1 536	185	56	166	124	29	166	68	68
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT											
Persons 25 years and over	53 689	53 689	36 557	3 540	1 607	3 522	2 898	1 252	2 333	1 743	1 743
Less than 9th grade	5 922	5 922	3 437	148	104	246	95	120	246	208	208
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6 028	6 028	4 451	300	91	423	236	150	399	81	81
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	22 405	22 405	14 478	1 017	490	1 746	1 150	633	1 001	879	879
Some college, no degree	7 291	7 291	5 138	657	302	508	450	145	508	270	270
Associate degree	3 039	3 039	1 953	241	71	199	221	77	208	118	118
Bachelor's degree	6 261	6 261	4 913	727	393	308	500	85	444	138	138
Graduate or professional degree	2 743	2 743	2 187	450	156	102	246	22	147	37	37
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.7	77.7	78.4	87.3	87.9	81.1	88.6	78.4	87.9	77.6	77.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.8	16.8	19.4	33.2	34.2	11.6	25.7	8.5	17.7	8.9	8.9
FERTILITY											
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	207	207	212	83	125	183	180	463	108	108	108
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 497	1 497	1 420	1 355	1 646	1 473	1 473	473	490	121	121
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 239	2 239	2 068	2 063	1 884	1 989	1 886	2 112	2 085	2 079	2 079
RESIDENCE IN 1985											
Persons 5 years and over	80 381	80 381	53 733	4 874	2 351	5 122	4 278	1 817	5 251	2 584	2 584
Same house	49 794	49 794	30 566	2 902	1 427	3 736	2 607	988	3 686	1 601	1 601
Different house in United States	30 021	30 021	22 655	1 959	908	1 396	1 767	790	1 601	1 001	1 001
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	15 269	15 269	13 181	1 019	507	941	944	471	817	444	444
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	5 013	5 013	1 600	228	43	104	104	194	784	557	557
Different MSA/PMSA	5 134	5 134	4 432	369	246	170	409	62	246	97	97
Not in an MSA/PMSA	4 605	4 605	3 442	343	112	181	310	63	208	117	117
Abroad	566	566	512	13	16	-	4	39	-	-	-
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE											
Urban population	64 697	64 697	57 546	5 205	2 556	4 783	4 663	1 730	5 251	2 486	2 486
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	45 864	45 864	40 102	4 160	2 078	3 556	3 942	1 473	5 009	1 473	1 473
Rural population	21 706	21 706	-	-	-	719	73	306	743	308	308
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	10 084	10 084	-	-	-	414	28	199	643	108	108
On farms	5 161	5 161	-	-	-	21	-	23	464	-	-
JOURNEY TO WORK											
Workers 16 years and over	41 584	41 584	27 337	2 296	1 349	2 704	2 597	1 053	2 946	1 473	1 473
Car, truck, or van	35 309	35 309	23 991	2 062	1 314	2 528	2 505	1 053	2 617	1 404	1 404
Drove alone	30 738	30 738	20 996	1 864	1 130	2 291	2 155	894	2 074	1 281	1 281
Carpooled	4 571	4 571	2 995	198	184	237	350	157	572	192	192
Public transportation (including taxicab)	375	375	326	18	-	32	10	-	-	25	25
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	342	342	293	18	-	32	12	-	-	23	23
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walked	2 973	2 973	2 198	126	38	74	39	-	41	11	11
Other means	349	349	217	26	-	6	7	4	24	13	13
Worked at home	2 578	2 578	605	64	7	54	36	18	246	117	117
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.08	1.07	1.06	1.08	1.05	1.08	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.6	14.6	13.2	12.0	14.8	13.8	14.6	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8
Departure time for work:											
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	2 774	2 774	1 798	34	69	192	166	75	200	109	109
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	8 224	8 224	5 081	411	287	530	544	267	638	312	312
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	11 286	11 286	7 494	684	522	831	858	285	858	407	407
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	5 507	5 507	3 972	442	20	421	367	110	367	190	190
All other times	11 215	11 215	8 387	561	273	676	633	319	633	407	407
Worked in MSA of residence	39 639	39 639	26 157	2 189	1 330	2 626	2 477	1 053	2 946	1 473	1 473
Dubuque city	30 058	30 058	23 968	2 026	1 178	2 317	2 272	1 053	2 617	1 404	1 404
Dyersville city (pt.)	1 887	1 887	101	-	9	2	11	-	47	-	-
Cascade city (pt.)	621	621	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Dubuque County	7 073	7 073	2 088	63	143	287	119	89	644	197	197
Worked outside MSA of residence	1 945	1 945	1 192	119	29	78	26	95	156	107	107
East Dubuque city, IL	223	223	247	13	-	34	48	74	-	-	-
Remainder of Jo Daviess County, IL	317	317	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monticello city	55	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cascade city (pt.)	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Jones County	93	93	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manchester city	47	47	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dyersville city (pt.)	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Delaware County	166	166	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bellevue city	14	14	46	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Jackson County	90	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worked elsewhere	931	931	609	75	35	-	-	-	-	-	-



Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Oubuque city, Oubuque County								
	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 2.99	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>									
All persons	2 160	903	34	2 266	3 989	4 421	3 289	3 671	3 685
Native	2 160	896	34	2 231	3 974	4 398	3 168	3 528	3 650
Foreign born	—	7	—	35	15	23	121	143	35
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>									
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	11	—	23	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 980	861	34	2 076	3 792	4 035	3 056	3 456	3 425
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	11	—	23	—	—
Speak a language other than English	29	6	—	112	84	92	207	209	58
Do not speak English "very well"	12	—	—	33	22	25	93	75	21
Speak Spanish	12	—	—	34	6	46	48	33	11
Do not speak English "very well"	12	—	—	6	—	21	30	10	11
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	71	5
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	43	5
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	346	144	—	481	800	1 063	1 033	1 711	981
Preprimary school	37	3	—	37	82	106	66	59	65
Public school	30	3	—	31	49	77	30	21	35
Elementary or high school	201	135	—	327	594	849	494	453	633
Public school	168	105	—	288	460	776	331	204	506
College	108	6	—	117	124	108	473	1 199	283
Public college	44	—	—	53	110	75	111	136	97
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>									
Persons 25 years and over	1 372	621	6	1 540	2 785	2 640	1 940	1 669	2 354
Less than 9th grade	258	156	—	201	479	320	202	158	128
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	269	152	—	216	409	605	213	175	310
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	427	237	6	819	1 058	1 278	906	590	812
Some college, no degree	145	33	—	175	366	217	207	252	316
Associate degree	135	17	—	30	98	105	82	69	104
Bachelor's degree	114	17	—	63	261	102	249	299	496
Graduate or professional degree	24	9	—	36	114	13	81	126	188
Percent high school graduate or higher	61.6	50.4	100.0	72.9	68.1	65.0	78.6	80.0	81.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.1	4.2	—	6.4	13.5	4.4	17.0	25.5	29.1
<b>FERTILITY</b>									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	332	515	—	388	580	571	82	90	86
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 162	1 952	—	1 670	1 668	1 721	1 336	1 428	1 141
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	3 407	1 412	—	2 394	1 932	2 479	2 189	2 360	1 745
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>									
Persons 5 years and over	1 980	861	34	2 076	3 792	4 035	3 056	3 456	3 425
Same house	682	527	—	1 183	2 366	2 292	1 500	1 455	1 830
Different house in United States	1 298	334	34	893	1 418	1 743	1 485	1 851	1 580
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	731	300	—	610	962	1 334	827	549	864
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	106	8	—	37	93	98	65	136	78
Different MSA/PMSA	249	11	25	205	160	214	298	746	296
Not in an MSA/PMSA	212	15	9	41	203	97	295	420	342
Abroad	—	—	—	—	8	—	71	150	15
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>									
Urban population	2 160	903	34	2 266	3 989	4 421	3 289	3 671	3 685
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	363	356	—	1 523	2 600	2 756	2 002	1 870	2 401
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>									
Workers 16 years and over	1 016	315	34	989	1 521	2 032	1 700	1 749	1 747
Car, truck, or van	662	204	—	869	1 383	1 785	1 438	1 171	1 457
Drive alone	567	140	—	739	1 187	1 510	1 265	1 028	1 307
Carpooled	95	64	—	130	196	275	173	143	150
Public transportation (including taxicab)	38	11	—	22	24	39	10	35	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	30	11	—	14	19	39	10	35	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	280	64	—	69	73	180	185	482	222
Other means	23	27	—	6	5	16	22	22	24
Worked at home	13	9	34	23	36	12	45	39	44
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.21	—	1.09	1.08	1.08	1.07	1.07	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	12.8	19.2	—	14.2	14.5	12.4	12.2	11.6	12.2
<b>Departure time for work:</b>									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	35	84	—	143	113	145	118	28	73
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	174	40	—	205	367	441	195	200	308
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	243	57	—	205	247	489	407	493	479
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	169	36	—	112	254	165	225	208	324
All other times	382	89	—	301	504	780	710	781	519
Worked in MSA of residence	940	280	34	949	1 463	1 978	1 632	1 618	1 624
Oubuque city	885	266	34	920	1 350	1 889	1 483	1 513	1 539
Oversville city (pt.)	15	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	11
Cascade city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Oubuque County	40	14	—	29	113	83	143	105	74
Worked outside MSA of residence	76	35	—	40	58	54	68	131	123
East Oubuque city, IL	15	13	—	9	17	16	20	6	5
Remainder of Jo Daviess County, IL	19	6	—	—	8	5	14	27	6
Monticello city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cascade city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Jones County	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	9
Manchester city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Oversville city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Delaware County	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	15
Bellevue city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Remainder of Jackson County	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	9
Worked elsewhere	42	16	—	31	28	27	22	98	61

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque city, Dubuque County—Con.							
	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11.01	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 12.01	Tract 12.02
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>								
All persons	5 205	2 556	4 119	869	3 478	4 726	3 027	1 949
Native	5 152	2 528	4 007	813	3 455	4 706	3 009	1 898
Foreign born	53	28	112	56	23	20	18	51
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>								
Linguistically isolated households	10	5	31	5	6	—	6	14
Persons 5 years and over	4 874	2 351	3 867	869	3 275	4 403	3 870	1 880
In linguistically isolated households	10	5	31	5	6	—	6	14
Speak a language other than English	149	78	66	5	6	—	6	31
Do not speak English "very well"	64	17	195	55	109	98	51	94
Speak Spanish	90	12	110	5	54	31	11	43
Do not speak English "very well"	53	12	23	13	38	64	—	31
Linguistically isolated	10	—	14	—	20	29	—	31
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	109	—	—	—	5	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	78	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 529	751	1 288	210	996	1 298	669	440
Preprimary school	160	96	91	—	77	15	55	32
Public school	42	24	13	—	11	—	—	—
Elementary or high school	926	527	621	10	705	920	497	290
Public school	578	282	375	5	382	486	356	115
College	443	128	576	200	214	263	117	119
Public college	185	56	100	32	93	143	66	58
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
Persons 25 years and over	3 540	1 607	2 585	652	2 250	3 035	3 080	1 472
Less than 9th grade	148	104	190	106	125	215	176	231
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	300	91	344	92	219	360	250	116
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 017	490	949	71	947	569	865	447
Some college, no degree	657	302	406	65	338	426	344	222
Associate degree	241	71	113	37	83	163	138	74
Bachelor's degree	727	393	388	21	348	23	301	98
Graduate or professional degree	450	156	193	60	190	7	84	17
Percent high school graduate or higher	87.3	87.9	79.3	69.6	84.7	81.1	81.8	76.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	33.2	34.2	22.5	27.8	23.9	10.0	8.5	21.4
<b>FERTILITY</b>								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	83	125	77	69	11	84	80	200
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 355	1 646	1 176	259	815	1 483	1 194	297
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 063	1 884	2 028	—	2 253	1 910	2 897	890
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>								
Persons 5 years and over	4 874	2 351	3 867	869	3 275	4 403	2 870	1 880
Same house	2 902	1 427	2 228	354	2 152	3 245	1 940	830
Different house in United States	1 959	908	1 569	475	1 060	1 160	909	1 044
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 019	507	753	21	739	826	518	699
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	228	43	107	18	72	43	90	93
Different MSA/PMSA	369	246	382	122	163	133	144	80
Not in an MSA/PMSA	343	112	327	124	86	158	157	73
Abroad	13	16	70	40	63	—	21	6
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>								
Urban population	5 205	2 556	4 119	869	3 478	4 726	3 027	1 949
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	4 160	2 078	3 360	39	3 241	3 521	2 894	987
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>								
Workers 16 years and over	2 296	1 369	1 876	341	1 784	2 313	1 520	817
Car, truck, or van	2 062	1 314	1 550	262	1 678	2 17	1 461	714
Drive alone	1 864	1 130	1 353	212	1 427	1 940	1 309	724
Carpooled	198	184	197	50	25	21	112	40
Public transportation (including taxicab)	18	—	30	14	5	12	14	14
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	18	—	18	14	5	12	14	14
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	126	38	239	45	50	66	15	11
Other means	26	—	2	—	—	16	—	—
Worked at home	64	17	45	40	43	28	68	19
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.08	1.07	1.2	1.08	1.04	1.06	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	12.0	14.8	11.8	11.6	14.6	11.6	12.0	12.3
<b>Departure time for work:</b>								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	134	69	13	20	124	17	11	41
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	411	287	246	97	395	429	389	141
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	684	522	49	75	54	719	419	250
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	442	291	342	27	26	384	219	175
All other times	561	273	62	67	407	407	420	242
Worked in MSA of residence	2 189	1 330	1 781	356	1 781	2 288	1 520	817
Dubuque city	2 026	1 178	1 674	330	1 678	2 288	1 520	817
Dyersville city (pt.)	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cascade city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Dubuque County	163	43	98	5	164	180	144	80
Worked outside MSA of residence	107	39	95	5	5	14	18	48
East Dubuque city, IL	11	—	37	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Jo Daviess County, IL	11	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Monticello city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cascade city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Jones County	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Manchester city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dyersville city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Delaware County	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Bellevue city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Jackson County	10	4	8	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	75	35	28	—	24	—	4	79



Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque city, Dubuque County—Con.				Remainder of Dubuque County			
	Tract 12.03 (pt.)	Tract 101.01 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 12.03 (pt.)
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>								
All persons .....	4 311	1 042	94	1 752	—	—	776	425
Native .....	4 239	1 042	94	1 747	—	—	772	425
Foreign born .....	72	—	—	5	—	—	4	—
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>								
Linguistically isolated households .....	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—
Persons 5 years and over .....	3 987	926	94	1 620	—	—	727	391
In linguistically isolated households .....	—	—	—	9	—	—	3	—
Speak a language other than English .....	140	52	6	59	—	—	17	10
Do not speak English "very well" .....	34	23	6	41	—	—	5	—
Speak Spanish .....	59	45	6	30	—	—	2	1
Do not speak English "very well" .....	20	23	6	26	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated .....	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language .....	25	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Do not speak English "very well" .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	1 323	251	14	360	—	—	232	78
Preprimary school .....	147	25	6	44	—	—	9	10
Public school .....	68	12	—	34	—	—	—	—
Elementary or high school .....	951	177	8	241	—	—	181	58
Public school .....	706	135	8	182	—	—	157	37
College .....	225	49	—	75	—	—	42	10
Public college .....	114	21	—	42	—	—	23	10
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
Persons 25 years and over .....	2 588	621	76	1 124	—	—	497	310
Less than 9th grade .....	63	44	—	133	—	—	31	32
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	214	63	—	100	—	—	63	22
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	995	337	40	518	—	—	177	155
Some college, no degree .....	408	70	14	173	—	—	82	42
Associate degree .....	204	43	15	94	—	—	36	17
Bachelor's degree .....	467	42	7	90	—	—	77	33
Graduate or professional degree .....	237	22	—	16	—	—	31	9
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	89.3	82.8	100.0	79.3	—	—	81.1	82.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	27.2	10.3	9.2	9.4	—	—	21.7	13.5
<b>FERTILITY</b>								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years .....	185	459	—	397	—	—	182	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years .....	1 488	1 201	—	1 314	—	—	1 400	1 349
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years .....	1 908	1 987	4 000	1 922	—	—	2 431	1 478
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>								
Persons 5 years and over .....	3 987	926	94	1 620	—	—	727	391
Same house .....	2 381	371	51	850	—	—	491	226
Different house in United States .....	1 606	516	43	770	—	—	236	161
Central city of this MSA/PMSA .....	820	337	29	547	—	—	115	124
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA .....	81	110	—	94	—	—	61	23
Different MSA/PMSA .....	409	26	—	54	—	—	37	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA .....	296	43	14	75	—	—	23	14
Abroad .....	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	4
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>								
Urban population .....	4 311	1 042	94	1 752	—	—	57	352
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre .....	3 709	889	56	1 417	—	—	35	233
Rural population .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	719	73
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	414	28
On farms .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>								
Workers 16 years and over .....	2 414	522	70	890	—	—	391	183
Car, truck, or van .....	2 323	510	70	847	—	—	357	182
Drive alone .....	1 988	440	70	766	—	—	331	167
Carpooled .....	335	70	—	81	—	—	26	15
Public transportation (including taxicab) .....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car .....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked .....	38	—	—	15	—	—	8	1
Other means .....	7	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Worked at home .....	36	12	—	17	—	—	26	—
Persons per car, truck, or van .....	1.09	1.08	1.00	1.05	—	—	1.04	1.04
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	14.7	17.1	15.5	14.3	—	—	14.5	13.7
<b>Departure time for work:</b>								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m. ....	150	52	—	88	—	—	19	16
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m. ....	493	107	17	222	—	—	101	51
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. ....	802	102	6	192	—	—	106	56
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. ....	325	63	19	105	—	—	65	35
All other times .....	608	186	28	266	—	—	74	25
Worked in MSA of residence .....	2 288	502	70	879	—	—	387	183
Dubuque city .....	1 970	443	57	782	—	—	298	151
Dyersville city (pt.) .....	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cascade city (pt.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Dubuque County .....	287	59	13	97	—	—	89	32
Worked outside MSA of residence .....	126	20	—	11	—	—	4	—
East Dubuque city, IL .....	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Ja Daviess County, IL .....	49	—	—	6	—	—	4	—
Manticello city .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cascade city (pt.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Jones County .....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manchester city .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dyersville city (pt.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Delaware County .....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bellevue city .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Jackson County .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere .....	45	20	—	5	—	—	—	—



Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Dubuque County—Con.							
	Tract 101.01 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>								
All persons	994	5 370	1 032	5 623	2 952	4 263	4 004	3 218
Native	994	5 519	1 021	5 579	2 944	4 257	4 004	3 218
Foreign born	—	51	11	44	8	6	—	—
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>								
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	891	5 157	964	5 148	2 684	3 969	3 718	2 999
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	17	138	37	16	30	8	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	8	24	32	6	132	—	—
Speak Spanish	6	68	3	33	28	47	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	5	—	18	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	213	1 732	273	1 687	842	1 223	1 058	971
Preprimary school	28	143	27	126	30	80	100	77
Public school	28	60	24	74	14	52	60	46
Elementary or high school	141	1 292	220	1 313	694	1 002	893	864
Public school	123	965	172	989	549	807	704	664
College	44	297	26	248	118	115	104	100
Public college	8	163	26	115	75	68	100	77
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
Persons 25 years and over	631	3 257	621	3 256	1 660	2 483	2 521	1 896
Less than 9th grade	76	242	75	505	205	445	174	111
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	87	329	83	234	108	218	76	117
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	316	1 355	311	1 563	850	1 25	1 075	864
Some college, no degree	75	524	79	365	239	234	207	219
Associate degree	34	223	24	86	36	189	173	168
Bachelor's degree	43	437	38	284	80	115	125	83
Graduate or professional degree	—	147	11	19	42	31	108	58
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.2	82.5	74.6	77.3	81.1	72.5	71.4	68.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	6.8	17.9	7.9	2.4	7.3	5.9	5.4	5.1
<b>FERTILITY</b>								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	468	210	862	179	120	130	102	89
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 743	1 553	790	1 827	719	962	1 794	2 093
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 234	2 368	2 720	2 370	2 963	3 261	2 407	2 881
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>								
Persons 5 years and over	891	5 157	964	5 148	2 684	3 969	3 718	2 999
Same house	617	3 585	655	3 706	1 965	3 32	3 008	2 583
Different house in United States	274	1 567	298	1 415	716	3 837	1 283	716
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	134	788	197	361	49	27	11	118
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	84	309	36	777	579	548	211	218
Different MSA/PMSA	36	246	43	107	3	39	112	11
Not in an MSA/PMSA	20	274	22	170	107	273	102	28
Abroad	—	5	11	27	3	—	—	4
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>								
Urban population	688	1 657	731	—	—	—	1 340	1 011
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	584	1 453	515	—	—	—	2 142	1 712
Rural population	306	3 913	301	5 623	2 952	4 267	4 008	3 218
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	199	1 642	188	3 245	995	2 277	2 277	1 711
On farms	23	464	—	860	273	1 491	1 731	1 007
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>								
Workers 16 years and over	531	2 876	582	2 654	1 423	2 054	1 977	1 574
Car, truck, or van	521	2 567	557	2 087	905	2 08	1 780	1 461
Drove alone	454	2 244	469	1 801	775	1 00	1 485	1 161
Carpooled	67	323	88	386	180	171	224	144
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	25	5	—	4	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	25	5	—	4	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	47	—	188	27	84	81	81
Other means	4	21	—	2	5	46	14	—
Worked at home	6	241	—	359	376	541	100	119
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.07	1.09	1.10	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.3	18.1	13.8	20.9	18.0	17.7	14.2	14.4
<b>Departure time for work:</b>								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	23	230	30	192	111	141	107	107
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	160	611	151	612	229	400	401	286
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	163	815	175	648	340	434	401	302
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	47	359	35	278	14	150	174	107
All other times	132	620	191	567	201	315	303	188
Worked in MSA of residence	523	2 720	582	2 617	1 414	1 910	1 810	1 461
Dubuque city	493	2 041	523	2 087	905	1 780	1 780	1 461
Dyersville city (pt.)	—	47	9	30	11	307	271	118
Cascade city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Dubuque County	30	631	50	274	728	284	186	171
Worked outside MSA of residence	8	156	—	49	107	150	167	111
East Dubuque city, IL	—	19	—	6	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Jo Daviess County, IL	—	34	—	21	—	—	—	—
Monticello city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cascade city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Jones County	—	5	—	6	—	—	—	—
Manchester city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dyersville city (pt.)	—	—	—	7	4	33	18	—
Remainder of Delaware County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bellevue city	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Jackson County	—	20	—	8	4	3	—	—
Worked elsewhere	8	72	—	79	37	104	100	111

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque, IA MSA	Dubuque County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Dubuque County						
		Total	Dubuque city	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.02	Tract 11.02	Tract 12.03	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02	Tract 101.03
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	65 492	65 492	44 729	3 980	1 854	4 187	3 435	1 462	4 062	2 128
In labor force	44 097	44 097	29 185	2 446	1 408	2 868	2 710	1 114	3 100	1 548
Percent of persons 16 years and over	67.3	67.3	65.2	61.5	75.9	68.5	78.9	76.2	76.3	72.7
Civilian labor force	44 012	44 012	29 100	2 440	1 395	2 868	2 702	1 110	3 100	1 548
Employed	42 025	42 025	27 639	2 322	1 369	2 719	2 626	1 068	2 977	1 480
Unemployed	1 987	1 987	1 461	118	26	149	76	42	123	68
Percent of civilian labor force	4.5	4.5	5.0	4.8	1.9	5.2	2.8	3.8	4.0	4.4
Not in labor force	21 395	21 395	15 544	1 534	446	1 319	725	348	962	580
Institutionalized persons	1 370	1 370	1 061	114	—	—	69	—	120	129
Enrolled in school	3 039	3 039	2 087	219	61	179	75	22	167	35
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	9 647	9 647	7 364	808	189	598	225	208	248	189
Females 16 years and over	34 402	34 402	24 143	2 205	947	2 180	1 734	758	2 003	1 052
In labor force	20 423	20 423	13 955	1 145	613	1 350	1 253	551	1 396	707
Percent of females 16 years and over	59.4	59.4	57.8	51.9	64.7	61.9	72.3	72.7	69.7	67.2
Civilian labor force	20 408	20 408	13 940	1 145	613	1 350	1 253	551	1 396	707
Employed	19 619	19 619	13 384	1 104	599	1 303	1 215	520	1 337	680
Unemployed	789	789	556	41	14	38	31	59	59	27
Percent of civilian labor force	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.6	2.3	3.5	3.0	5.6	4.2	3.8
With own children under 6 years	5 209	5 209	3 395	302	206	307	318	196	393	169
In labor force	3 798	3 798	2 428	229	163	207	258	164	289	148
With own children 6 to 17 years only	5 959	5 959	3 600	326	181	442	430	127	549	212
In labor force	4 734	4 734	2 913	297	153	342	351	118	451	174
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	7 170	7 170	4 588	429	236	439	426	252	493	234
All parents present in household in labor force	5 029	5 029	3 129	312	189	307	346	186	360	185
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	15 812	15 812	9 409	937	545	1 068	1 020	331	1 319	489
All parents present in household in labor force	11 772	11 772	7 063	767	432	775	811	271	1 001	376
Persons 16 to 19 years	5 498	5 498	3 595	243	127	303	305	50	455	139
Not enrolled in school	881	881	583	24	14	15	61	—	70	54
Unemployed or not in labor force	244	244	163	16	7	7	—	—	14	9
Not high school graduate	309	309	223	20	7	7	14	—	3	37
Employed	149	149	111	4	—	—	14	—	3	28
Unemployed	78	78	63	16	—	—	—	—	—	4
Not in labor force	75	75	42	—	—	7	—	—	—	5
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	42 025	42 025	27 639	2 322	1 369	2 719	2 626	1 068	2 977	1 480
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	3 978	3 978	2 848	256	217	219	296	55	298	160
Professional specialty occupations	5 502	5 502	4 007	511	319	284	459	79	454	107
Technicians and related support occupations	1 146	1 146	851	66	54	92	121	28	80	24
Sales occupations	4 503	4 503	3 225	349	194	370	389	101	332	93
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	6 246	6 246	4 486	402	142	526	437	142	459	259
Private household occupations	103	103	62	—	—	16	15	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	440	440	365	15	10	24	23	6	29	16
Service occupations, except protective and household	6 287	6 287	4 502	237	150	423	255	254	299	288
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2 327	2 327	215	29	—	34	8	21	219	10
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4 428	4 428	2 694	174	153	330	300	128	324	243
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3 469	3 469	2 141	130	52	183	144	135	233	146
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 696	1 696	982	74	36	116	74	61	152	64
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 900	1 900	1 261	79	42	102	105	58	98	70
Construction	1 847	1 847	1 008	104	62	130	97	59	133	72
Manufacturing	9 240	9 240	5 964	401	268	703	568	253	681	419
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	1 927	1 927	1 302	97	63	113	98	52	181	75
Wholesale and retail trade	9 612	9 612	6 673	512	344	693	716	329	650	329
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1 746	1 746	1 183	95	69	143	133	24	198	73
Business and repair services	1 447	1 447	1 040	43	98	131	68	56	102	55
Professional and related services	11 072	11 072	8 202	855	404	558	740	228	680	331
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	42 025	42 025	27 639	2 322	1 369	2 719	2 626	1 068	2 977	1 480
Private wage and salary workers	34 988	34 988	24 071	1 981	1 199	2 346	2 245	912	2 393	1 357
Government workers	3 400	3 400	2 379	227	100	193	265	84	251	88
Local government workers	2 196	2 196	1 576	134	88	132	182	84	155	44
Self-employed workers	3 318	3 318	1 125	114	64	158	116	64	305	32
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	46 999	46 999	31 195	2 551	1 540	3 087	2 813	1 144	3 233	1 614
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	33 749	33 749	21 978	1 799	1 095	2 181	2 133	847	2 361	1 217
50 to 52 weeks	25 565	25 565	16 226	1 295	796	1 713	1 672	736	1 903	966
40 to 49 weeks	3 154	3 154	2 190	232	144	201	204	62	195	72
27 to 39 weeks	1 986	1 986	1 346	133	61	88	126	18	136	78
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	7 596	7 596	5 294	433	308	574	384	215	441	199
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	53 007	53 007	35 291	2 943	1 607	3 545	3 060	1 245	3 645	1 786
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 237	2 237	1 604	125	37	375	45	25	128	201
With a mobility limitation	832	832	590	92	16	34	19	17	32	37
In labor force	251	251	180	31	10	5	12	—	11	3
With a self-care limitation	1 790	1 790	1 283	68	26	358	38	18	102	183
With a work disability	3 583	3 583	2 533	176	39	210	196	56	175	150
In labor force	1 737	1 737	1 146	58	33	67	120	29	89	57
Prevented from working	1 547	1 547	1 161	107	6	102	63	27	64	58
No work disability	49 424	49 424	32 758	2 767	1 568	3 335	2 864	1 189	3 470	1 636
In labor force	41 009	41 009	27 104	2 277	1 317	2 757	2 522	1 076	2 975	1 436
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	11 030	11 030	8 292	917	234	642	298	213	297	213
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 940	1 940	1 515	123	41	114	31	39	62	19
With a mobility limitation	1 453	1 453	1 145	105	35	87	30	39	25	6
With a self-care limitation	1 131	1 131	854	40	20	65	10	4	51	19
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	2 752	2 752	2 199	164	41	221	76	67	68	80
Mean family income (dollars)	21 251	21 251	21 392	27 875	26 036	18 873	21 649	18 823	18 387	26 381
1 worker	4 859	4 859	3 305	374	99	311	237	123	282	121
Mean family income (dollars)	34 973	34 973	33 821	73 965	71 571	37 930	30 931	28 841	59 962	23 363
2 or more workers	14 485	14 485	9 074	828	573	1 040	993	395	1 098	578
Mean family income (dollars)	44 977	44 977	44 912	60 503	55 018	49 160	45 273	35 455	50 306	39 381



Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	DUBUQUE, IA MSA									
	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 2.99	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	1 783	722	34	1 771	3 194	3 273	2 590	3 030	2 830	
In labor force	1 130	380	34	1 130	3 194	3 273	2 590	3 030	2 830	
Percent of persons 16 years and over	63.4	52.6	100.0	63.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Civilian labor force	1 130	380	-	1 130	3 194	3 273	2 590	3 030	2 830	
Employed	1 021	337	-	1 021	3 194	3 273	2 590	3 030	2 830	
Unemployed	109	43	-	109	0	0	0	0	0	
Percent of civilian labor force	9.6	11.3	-	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Not in labor force	653	342	-	641	0	0	0	0	0	
Institutionalized persons	5	30	-	5	0	0	0	0	0	
Enrolled in school	48	12	-	44	0	0	0	0	0	
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	312	186	-	307	0	0	0	0	0	
Females 16 years and over	979	345	-	980	1 980	1 780	1 410	1 530	1 604	
In labor force	535	161	-	535	1 980	1 780	1 410	1 530	1 604	
Percent of females 16 years and over	54.6	46.7	-	54.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Civilian labor force	535	161	-	535	1 980	1 780	1 410	1 530	1 604	
Employed	499	144	-	499	1 980	1 780	1 410	1 530	1 604	
Unemployed	36	17	-	36	0	0	0	0	0	
Percent of civilian labor force	6.7	10.6	-	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
With own children under 6 years	126	39	-	126	0	0	0	0	0	
In labor force	50	7	-	50	0	0	0	0	0	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	36	66	-	36	0	0	0	0	0	
In labor force	29	54	-	29	0	0	0	0	0	
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	187	62	-	187	0	0	0	0	0	
All parents present in household in labor force	76	12	-	76	0	0	0	0	0	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	157	141	-	157	0	0	0	0	0	
All parents present in household in labor force	77	99	-	77	0	0	0	0	0	
Persons 16 to 19 years	71	64	-	71	0	0	0	0	0	
Not enrolled in school	33	36	-	33	0	0	0	0	0	
Unemployed or not in labor force	-	10	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	
Not high school graduate	7	11	-	7	0	0	0	0	0	
Employed	7	10	-	7	0	0	0	0	0	
Unemployed	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	
Not in labor force	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 021	337	-	1 007	1 550	2 063	1 745	1 799	1 768	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	65	5	-	65	103	14	44	250	354	
Professional specialty occupations	102	5	-	102	103	14	44	250	354	
Technicians and related support occupations	23	0	-	23	103	14	44	250	354	
Sales occupations	129	6	-	129	103	14	44	250	354	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	130	33	-	123	21	209	274	400	279	
Private household occupations	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	
Protective service occupations	24	0	-	24	0	0	0	0	0	
Service occupations, except protective and household	224	103	-	211	103	103	103	103	103	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	24	0	-	24	0	0	0	0	0	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	106	54	-	106	54	54	54	54	54	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	72	76	-	72	76	76	76	76	76	
Transportation and material moving occupations	69	10	-	69	10	10	10	10	10	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	53	34	-	53	34	34	34	34	34	
Construction	29	33	-	29	33	33	33	33	33	
Manufacturing	174	113	-	174	113	113	113	113	113	
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	43	6	-	43	6	6	6	6	6	
Wholesale and retail trade	319	69	-	319	69	69	69	69	69	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	34	5	-	34	5	5	5	5	5	
Business and repair services	68	12	-	68	12	12	12	12	12	
Professional and related services	251	56	-	251	56	56	56	56	56	
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 021	337	-	1 007	1 550	2 063	1 745	1 799	1 768	
Private wage and salary workers	899	301	-	877	1 354	1 812	1 568	1 688	1 602	
Government workers	79	12	-	79	12	12	12	12	12	
Local government workers	46	5	-	46	5	5	5	5	5	
Self-employed workers	43	24	-	43	24	24	24	24	24	
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 186	359	34	1 126	1 757	2 287	1 924	2 297	1 937	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	838	251	34	808	1 354	1 812	1 568	1 688	1 602	
50 to 52 weeks	471	179	29	441	711	941	811	941	811	
40 to 49 weeks	141	22	6	131	24	24	24	24	24	
27 to 39 weeks	76	6	0	76	6	6	6	6	6	
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	177	59	-	177	59	59	59	59	59	
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 421	504	-	1 212	2 012	2 678	2 210	2 645	2 205	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	137	56	-	137	56	56	56	56	56	
With a mobility limitation	65	38	-	65	38	38	38	38	38	
In labor force	33	24	-	33	24	24	24	24	24	
With a self-care limitation	71	18	-	71	18	18	18	18	18	
With a work disability	236	55	-	236	55	55	55	55	55	
In labor force	108	39	-	108	39	39	39	39	39	
Prevented from working	128	16	-	128	16	16	16	16	16	
No work disability	1 285	402	-	1 075	1 956	2 623	2 154	2 590	2 149	
In labor force	993	325	-	993	325	325	325	325	325	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	357	184	-	332	975	1 900	1 800	1 804	1 523	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	85	38	-	85	38	38	38	38	38	
With a mobility limitation	85	38	-	85	38	38	38	38	38	
With a self-care limitation	20	3	-	20	3	3	3	3	3	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	60	5	-	60	5	5	5	5	5	
Mean family income (dollars)	8 232	2 960	-	8 232	2 960	2 960	2 960	2 960	2 960	
worker	128	16	-	128	16	16	16	16	16	
Mean family income (dollars)	11 354	15 884	-	11 354	15 884	15 884	15 884	15 884	15 884	
2 or more workers	62	74	-	62	74	74	74	74	74	
Mean family income (dollars)	25 489	24 06	-	25 489	24 06	24 06	24 06	24 06	24 06	



Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque city, Dubuque County—Con.							
	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11.01	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 12.01	Tract 12.02
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>								
Persons 16 years and over .....	3 980	1 854	3 239	864	2 610	3 609	2 456	1 620
In labor force .....	2 446	1 408	1 992	368	1 860	2 465	1 566	859
Percent of persons 16 years and over .....	61.5	75.9	61.5	42.6	71.3	68.3	63.8	53.0
Civilian labor force .....	2 440	1 395	1 992	368	1 845	2 465	1 566	859
Employed .....	2 322	1 369	1 910	361	1 783	2 328	1 520	823
Unemployed .....	118	26	82	7	62	137	46	36
Percent of civilian labor force .....	4.8	1.9	4.1	1.9	3.4	5.6	2.9	4.2
Not in labor force .....	1 534	446	1 247	496	750	1 144	890	761
Institutionalized persons .....	114	—	—	127	—	—	—	178
Enrolled in school .....	219	61	250	83	90	146	117	44
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school .....	808	189	674	231	327	537	506	387
Females 16 years and over .....	2 205	947	1 678	519	1 334	1 881	1 334	952
In labor force .....	1 145	613	944	180	868	1 176	789	386
Percent of females 16 years and over .....	51.9	64.7	56.3	34.7	65.1	62.5	59.1	40.5
Civilian labor force .....	1 145	613	944	180	858	1 176	789	386
Employed .....	1 104	599	906	180	841	1 134	763	371
Unemployed .....	41	14	38	—	17	42	26	15
Percent of civilian labor force .....	3.6	2.3	4.0	—	2.0	3.6	3.3	3.9
With own children under 6 years .....	302	206	218	—	189	265	154	71
In labor force .....	229	163	170	—	143	176	103	64
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	326	181	230	—	310	373	153	111
In labor force .....	297	153	167	—	220	305	147	78
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies .....	429	236	299	—	255	381	189	85
All parents present in household in labor force .....	312	189	226	—	176	262	110	80
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies .....	937	545	640	—	745	904	394	310
All parents present in household in labor force .....	767	432	409	—	540	681	339	231
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	243	127	278	54	201	255	178	79
Not enrolled in school .....	24	14	20	—	39	15	43	5
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	16	7	14	—	10	7	—	—
Not high school graduate .....	20	7	12	—	5	7	—	—
Employed .....	4	—	6	—	5	—	—	—
Unemployed .....	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force .....	—	—	6	—	—	7	—	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	2 322	1 369	1 910	361	1 783	2 328	1 520	823
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	256	217	207	42	258	177	180	120
Professional specialty occupations .....	511	319	352	77	280	216	185	140
Technicians and related support occupations .....	66	54	52	12	52	77	42	36
Sales occupations .....	349	194	170	28	182	288	175	160
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	402	142	343	74	316	491	300	94
Private household occupations .....	—	—	5	—	—	16	—	—
Protective service occupations .....	15	10	28	12	15	23	12	7
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	237	150	279	50	200	389	267	127
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	29	—	8	—	10	26	6	8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	174	153	157	6	175	284	129	45
Machinists, operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	130	52	101	38	138	158	108	63
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	74	36	107	12	65	105	41	5
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	79	42	101	10	92	78	70	18
Construction .....	104	62	67	7	44	100	90	—
Manufacturing .....	401	268	309	67	397	581	307	175
Transportation, communications, and other utilities .....	97	63	177	14	62	102	92	26
Wholesale and retail trade .....	512	344	383	61	435	606	376	254
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	95	69	94	14	108	109	75	64
Business and repair services .....	43	98	63	8	79	121	49	13
Professional and related services .....	855	404	664	170	530	496	383	219
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	2 322	1 369	1 910	361	1 783	2 328	1 520	823
Private wage and salary workers .....	1 981	1 199	1 639	316	1 517	2 034	1 302	711
Government workers .....	227	100	194	39	164	173	148	83
Local government workers .....	134	88	107	22	125	114	109	41
Self-employed workers .....	114	64	77	6	97	101	64	29
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	2 551	1 540	2 172	455	1 984	2 649	1 705	888
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	1 799	1 095	1 451	306	1 390	1 874	1 275	659
50 to 52 weeks .....	1 295	796	1 069	144	1 121	1 479	979	483
40 to 49 weeks .....	232	144	120	43	104	172	128	81
27 to 39 weeks .....	133	61	97	62	74	70	47	37
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks .....	433	308	420	68	377	506	235	161
<b>DISABILITY</b>								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	2 943	1 607	2 484	472	2 217	3 043	1 886	1 017
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	125	37	24	8	45	370	106	29
With a mobility limitation .....	92	16	19	—	11	29	53	18
In labor force .....	31	10	7	—	11	—	29	7
With a self-care limitation .....	68	26	12	8	34	356	81	11
With a work disability .....	176	39	135	24	124	188	142	83
In labor force .....	58	33	77	—	70	57	58	49
Prevented from working .....	107	6	41	19	54	92	51	28
No work disability .....	2 767	1 568	2 349	448	2 093	2 855	1 744	934
In labor force .....	2 277	1 317	1 840	334	1 724	2 379	1 457	772
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	917	234	755	265	378	566	570	425
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	123	41	176	31	45	106	70	58
With a mobility limitation .....	105	35	130	25	21	81	35	39
With a self-care limitation .....	40	20	114	6	24	61	49	52
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>								
No workers .....	164	41	248	30	120	202	162	109
Mean family income (dollars) .....	27 875	26 036	28 310	34 781	20 556	18 067	24 631	23 701
1 worker .....	374	99	215	44	205	246	164	87
Mean family income (dollars) .....	73 965	71 571	22 557	78 444	39 310	31 462	32 871	36 020
2 or more workers .....	828	573	642	47	666	895	522	259
Mean family income (dollars) .....	60 503	55 018	39 038	39 716	53 819	47 368	44 469	47 982

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque city, Dubuque County—Con				Remainder of Dubuque County			
	Tract 12.03 (pt.)	Tract 101.01 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	Tract B.01 (pt.)	Tract B.02 (pt.)	Tract 1.02 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>								
<b>Persons 16 years and over</b>								
In labor force	3 102	714	85	1 379	—	—	370	333
Percent of persons 16 years and over	2 522	560	85	935	—	—	403	388
Civilian labor force	81.3	78.4	100.0	67.8	—	—	69.7	69.5
Employed	2 514	556	85	935	—	—	403	388
Unemployed	2 440	525	70	898	—	—	391	369
Percent of civilian labor force	74	31	15	37	—	—	56.2	52.1
Not in labor force	2.9	5.6	7.6	4.0	—	—	12	2
Institutionalized persons	580	154	—	444	—	—	3.0	—
Enrolled in school	—	—	—	179	—	—	15	45
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	69	11	—	24	—	—	—	68
Females 16 years and over	1 183	95	—	136	—	—	61	47
In labor force	1 571	378	38	704	—	—	299	163
Percent of females 16 years and over	1 168	282	38	437	—	—	74	85
Civilian labor force	74.3	74.6	100.0	62	—	—	58.2	52.1
Employed	1 168	282	38	437	—	—	74	85
Unemployed	1 130	262	38	417	—	—	69	80
Percent of civilian labor force	38	20	—	20	—	—	5	—
With own children under 6 years	3.3	7.1	—	4.6	—	—	2.9	—
In labor force	284	119	6	110	—	—	42	34
With own children 6 to 17 years only	230	105	6	89	—	—	31	28
In labor force	397	55	4	122	—	—	89	38
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	322	46	4	105	—	—	37	29
All parents present in household in labor force	388	152	6	145	—	—	58	38
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	318	125	6	103	—	—	45	28
All parents present in household in labor force	959	193	8	267	—	—	164	61
Persons 16 to 19 years	761	152	8	225	—	—	94	50
Not enrolled in school	292	27	9	90	—	—	48	13
Unemployed or not in labor force	61	—	4	37	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Employed	14	—	—	23	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	14	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>								
<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b>								
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	2 440	525	70	898	—	—	391	184
Professional specialty occupations	275	28	8	127	—	—	42	21
Technicians and related support occupations	442	34	15	70	—	—	68	7
Sales occupations	114	22	4	24	—	—	13	7
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	367	37	7	72	—	—	87	22
Private household occupations	399	70	7	137	—	—	35	38
Protective service occupations	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	23	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	230	110	9	135	—	—	34	21
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	8	—	—	10	—	—	8	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	263	89	6	138	—	—	46	31
Transportation and material moving occupations	136	75	7	89	—	—	25	8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	63	17	—	58	—	—	11	1
Construction	105	43	7	33	—	—	24	—
Manufacturing	86	19	—	39	—	—	30	1
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	519	155	20	254	—	—	122	48
Wholesale and retail trade	94	38	7	62	—	—	11	4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	659	148	16	180	—	—	87	17
Business and repair services	118	14	—	47	—	—	34	17
Professional and related services	63	27	—	34	—	—	18	9
Private wage and salary workers	707	104	19	194	—	—	62	33
Government workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local government workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Self-employed workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>								
<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b>								
Private wage and salary workers	2 440	525	70	898	—	—	391	184
Government workers	2 083	410	55	873	—	—	312	162
Local government workers	253	55	15	43	—	—	20	10
Self-employed workers	173	55	—	21	—	—	18	9
Unemployed	104	52	—	32	—	—	67	12
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>								
<b>Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989</b>								
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 608	567	85	989	—	—	438	205
50 to 52 weeks	1 985	425	68	755	—	—	307	145
40 to 49 weeks	1 560	350	53	604	—	—	234	112
27 to 39 weeks	184	45	—	39	—	—	29	28
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	114	5	7	45	—	—	18	12
350	109	4	32	—	—	—	68	34
<b>DISABILITY</b>								
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years</b>								
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 842	610	85	1 097	—	—	507	218
With a mobility limitation	40	8	—	12	—	—	5	5
In labor force	19	—	—	30	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	12	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
With a work disability	33	8	—	94	—	—	2	5
In labor force	185	22	—	85	—	—	72	—
Prevented from working	113	12	—	37	—	—	10	—
No work disability	59	10	—	43	—	—	15	4
In labor force	2 657	588	85	1 012	—	—	480	200
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	2 345	539	85	881	—	—	379	173
With a mobility or self-care limitation	252	100	—	153	—	—	76	44
With a mobility limitation	23	30	—	19	—	—	8	3
With a self-care limitation	23	30	—	19	—	—	8	3
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>								
No workers	68	31	—	62	—	—	9	9
Mean family income (dollars)	21 975	18 613	—	31 034	—	—	27 408	18 001
1 worker	210	40	4	62	—	—	67	19
Mean family income (dollars)	31 275	16 986	17 500	24 065	—	—	62 411	18 218
2 or more workers	925	202	3	243	—	—	148	68
Mean family income (dollars)	45 453	34 72	59 287	29 214	—	—	80 272	42 800



Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Dubuque County—Can.							
	Tract 101.01 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>								
Persons 16 years and over	748	3 977	749	3 946	2 011	3 056	2 997	2 368
In labor force	554	3 015	613	2 832	1 467	2 083	2 074	1 683
Percent of persons 16 years and over	74.1	75.8	81.8	71.8	72.9	68.2	69.2	71.1
Civilian labor force	554	3 015	613	2 832	1 467	2 083	2 074	1 683
Employed	543	2 907	582	2 695	1 430	2 063	1 992	1 597
Unemployed	11	108	31	137	37	20	82	86
Percent of civilian labor force	2.0	3.6	5.1	4.8	2.5	1.0	4.0	5.1
Not in labor force	194	962	136	1 114	544	973	923	685
Institutionalized persons	—	120	—	—	—	68	52	—
Enrolled in school	11	167	11	204	125	171	100	124
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	113	248	53	431	195	415	524	201
Females 16 years and over	380	1 965	348	1 890	960	1 526	1 596	1 132
In labor force	269	1 358	270	1 162	578	899	991	682
Percent of females 16 years and over	70.8	69.1	77.6	61.5	60.2	58.9	62.1	60.2
Civilian labor force	269	1 358	270	1 162	578	899	991	682
Employed	258	1 299	263	1 104	566	886	958	647
Unemployed	11	59	7	58	12	13	33	35
Percent of civilian labor force	4.1	4.3	2.6	5.0	2.1	1.4	3.3	5.1
With own children under 6 years	77	387	59	369	186	239	243	178
In labor force	59	283	59	270	122	182	198	138
With own children 6 to 17 years only	72	545	90	452	222	335	283	258
In labor force	72	447	69	357	159	244	229	178
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	100	487	89	550	300	358	334	268
All parents present in household in labor force	61	354	82	391	180	281	267	211
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	138	1 311	222	1 297	693	1 013	782	722
All parents present in household in labor force	119	993	151	1 009	469	688	648	488
Persons 16 to 19 years	23	446	49	364	160	310	256	234
Not enrolled in school	—	66	17	44	17	51	61	42
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	14	—	16	12	2	28	9
Not high school graduate	—	3	14	12	14	—	29	14
Employed	—	3	14	5	2	—	7	7
Unemployed	—	—	—	2	—	—	6	7
Not in labor force	—	—	—	5	12	—	16	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over	543	2 907	582	2 695	1 430	2 063	1 992	1 597
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	27	290	33	215	86	110	213	93
Professional specialty occupations	45	439	37	291	126	140	219	113
Technicians and related support occupations	6	76	—	67	33	11	37	43
Sales occupations	64	325	21	201	71	166	224	102
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	72	452	122	278	122	186	244	211
Private household occupations	—	—	—	10	6	12	11	2
Protective service occupations	6	29	11	8	—	5	8	7
Service occupations, except protective and household	144	290	153	383	168	193	224	171
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	21	219	—	360	458	590	59	397
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	39	318	105	363	135	281	263	147
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	60	226	57	236	104	209	228	175
Transportation and material moving occupations	44	152	6	141	84	76	118	71
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	15	91	37	142	37	84	144	65
Construction	40	133	33	200	82	145	104	61
Manufacturing	98	661	165	545	234	430	570	402
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	14	174	13	148	40	57	102	62
Wholesale and retail trade	181	634	149	492	177	360	514	288
Finance, insurance, and real estate	10	198	26	71	30	61	72	46
Business and repair services	29	102	21	95	36	44	43	22
Professional and related services	124	661	137	650	304	279	400	220
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over	543	2 907	582	2 695	1 430	2 063	1 992	1 597
Private wage and salary workers	502	2 338	534	2 038	896	1 315	1 655	1 165
Government workers	29	236	45	234	114	111	132	88
Local government workers	29	155	23	136	68	53	75	54
Self-employed workers	12	305	—	389	383	582	161	292
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	577	3 148	625	3 024	1 558	2 235	2 193	1 801
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	422	2 293	462	2 321	1 182	1 668	1 596	1 372
50 to 52 weeks	386	1 850	362	1 704	963	1 400	1 211	1 116
40 to 49 weeks	17	195	33	233	63	105	158	111
27 to 39 weeks	13	129	33	176	61	35	123	40
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	106	437	67	425	226	325	368	246
<b>DISABILITY</b>								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	635	3 560	689	3 426	1 757	2 470	2 356	2 103
With a mobility or self-care limitation	17	128	89	107	58	37	107	80
With a mobility limitation	17	32	7	71	17	13	48	32
In labor force	—	11	—	10	6	7	30	2
With a self-care limitation	10	102	89	52	58	32	89	68
With a work disability	34	175	65	280	75	99	179	110
In labor force	17	89	51	133	43	64	128	49
Prevented from working	17	64	14	119	27	31	46	54
No work disability	601	3 385	624	3 146	1 682	2 371	2 177	1 993
In labor force	537	2 890	555	2 612	1 365	1 920	1 881	1 590
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	113	297	60	520	254	518	589	265
With a mobility or self-care limitation	9	62	—	97	34	86	74	47
With a mobility limitation	9	25	—	79	19	64	74	25
With a self-care limitation	—	51	—	56	29	56	34	42
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>								
No workers	36	68	20	85	34	89	121	73
Mean family income (dollars)	19 004	18 387	12 418	21 005	13 048	19 914	26 090	19 545
1 worker	63	278	59	318	164	206	241	133
Mean family income (dollars)	40 132	60 573	22 626	34 965	22 111	27 506	32 662	32 695
2 or more workers	193	1 085	215	1 014	536	791	719	645
Mean family income (dollars)	36 223	50 198	39 660	47 241	39 133	40 306	41 796	48 873



# Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols. see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque, IA MSA	Dubuque County		Totals for split tracts BNA's in Dubuque County						
		Total	Dubuque city	Tract 8 01	Tract 8 02	Tract 11 02	Tract 12 03	Tract 10 04	Tract 13 05	Tract 14 06
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	30 689	30 689	21 329	1 752	869	2 031	1 593	761	1 719	984
Less than \$5,000	1 439	1 439	1 24	44	9	52	8	6	1	3
\$5,000 to \$9,999	2 871	2 871	2 71	98	36	170	12	58	71	83
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 042	3 042	2 308	144	24	49	64	95	84	90
\$15,000 to \$24,999	6 033	6 033	4 227	288	105	424	212	218	214	213
\$25,000 to \$34,999	5 797	5 797	4 055	303	126	363	254	46	344	94
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 977	5 977	3 927	402	175	455	505	61	386	94
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3 904	3 904	2 534	262	251	289	329	66	191	144
\$75,000 to \$99,999	878	878	510	63	76	73	36	6	9	41
\$100,000 or more	748	748	473	145	57	56	13	5	5	7
Median (dollars)	28 276	28 276	27 027	34 964	44 714	30 080	36 948	25 336	37 878	29 199
Mean (dollars)	34 115	34 115	32 750	52 009	51 977	37 967	38 561	29 504	45 948	32 890
Families	22 096	22 096	14 578	1 366	713	1 572	1 306	585	1 448	779
Median income (dollars)	33 828	33 828	32 881	40 947	47 981	36 325	40 549	30 280	42 500	32 679
Males 15 years and over, with income	30 208	30 208	20 020	1 735	907	1 961	1 687	686	1 980	1 069
Median income (dollars)	18 932	18 932	18 397	23 560	29 489	20 575	25 092	19 244	23 046	18 114
Percent year-round full-time workers	53.2	53.2	49.6	45.4	59.2	53.8	61.2	65.7	68.2	68.3
Median income (dollars)	25 655	25 655	25 853	37 744	36 250	30 074	30 374	22 338	31 284	24 914
Females 15 years and over, with income	29 882	29 882	21 128	1 852	830	1 976	1 546	711	1 698	914
Median income (dollars)	8 785	8 785	8 774	10 094	12 153	9 434	11 188	8 673	10 094	8 112
Percent year-round full-time workers	31.5	31.5	29.8	27.4	31.2	32.7	42.5	40.1	40.7	38.4
Median income (dollars)	15 427	15 427	16 111	17 117	20 639	15 766	16 779	12 442	15 819	14 826
Per capita income (dollars)	12 331	12 331	12 377	17 869	17 779	13 946	13 126	11 858	14 881	11 129
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	30 689	30 689	21 329	1 752	869	2 031	1 593	761	1 719	984
With earnings	24 386	24 386	16 277	1 352	778	1 665	1 452	622	1 576	896
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 300	34 300	33 345	49 930	49 759	37 514	37 519	30 397	44 477	31 114
With Social Security income	8 870	8 870	6 623	602	188	592	280	197	266	80
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 186	8 186	8 331	9 089	9 483	7 657	8 240	9 078	7 285	8 277
With public assistance income	1 729	1 729	1 381	96	20	76	52	23	46	44
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 070	4 070	4 098	5 954	10 443	3 734	6 599	2 241	3 285	4 084
With retirement income	4 947	4 947	4 009	332	75	468	201	84	179	48
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 334	7 334	7 525	9 248	5 363	8 254	9 438	5 293	6 821	9 218
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	39 822	39 822	38 850	60 271	55 649	42 681	41 296	32 159	50 687	35 558
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 415	39 415	38 241	54 373	52 764	46 097	42 359	31 009	48 831	31 986
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 240	40 240	39 418	65 580	58 762	39 642	39 919	33 558	53 683	39 642
Married-couple families (dollars)	42 756	42 756	42 336	62 739	57 454	45 959	43 048	34 171	53 135	37 940
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 625	43 625	43 524	56 459	54 241	51 205	45 059	33 557	51 763	37 287
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 866	41 866	41 258	68 618	60 986	41 290	40 360	34 855	55 239	39 476
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 916	19 916	19 017	33 688	19 115	20 625	21 039	16 898	18 618	20 963
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 416	13 416	12 650	23 833	19 115	10 691	14 513	16 165	17 483	16 925
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 409	28 409	27 700	38 956	-	30 442	28 736	18 609	22 905	33 124
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	22 096	22 096	14 578	1 366	713	1 572	1 306	585	1 448	779
Householder worked in 1989	17 628	17 628	11 089	1 060	660	1 206	1 166	500	1 299	668
With related children under 18 years	11 382	11 382	7 166	665	375	751	745	32	886	385
With related children under 5 years	4 625	4 625	2 979	283	195	255	269	170	309	61
Married-couple families	18 943	18 943	12 206	1 245	674	1 372	1 171	495	1 330	666
Householder worked in 1989	15 509	15 509	9 527	980	627	1 062	1 046	426	92	150
With related children under 18 years	9 687	9 687	5 879	616	353	657	671	26	806	300
With related children under 5 years	3 984	3 984	2 479	260	190	218	242	59	217	112
Female householder, no husband present	2 459	2 459	1 898	89	12	167	85	79	86	99
Householder worked in 1989	1 583	1 583	1 205	57	12	19	77	63	75	71
With related children under 18 years	1 439	1 439	1 127	31	12	83	53	54	68	79
With related children under 5 years	538	538	424	11	-	29	5	1	29	17
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	11 359	11 359	9 050	554	173	552	353	251	383	252
Nonfamily householder	8 593	8 593	6 751	386	156	459	287	176	271	188
65 years and over	4 130	4 130	3 267	355	61	49	68	7	83	14
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	83 050	83 050	54 665	5 027	2 552	5 498	4 647	2 071	5 526	3 453
Persons under 18 years	23 280	23 280	14 228	1 387	781	1 507	1 465	589	1 118	723
Related children under 18 years	23 145	23 145	14 119	1 387	781	1 507	1 460	589	1 112	723
Related children 5 to 17 years	17 224	17 224	10 370	1 056	580	1 139	1 112	472	1 117	563
Persons 65 years and over	11 030	11 030	8 292	917	234	642	298	713	297	213
Persons 75 years and over	4 641	4 641	3 577	426	65	168	79	83	108	111
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	1 659	1 659	1 101	45	5	133	39	32	54	66
Percent below poverty level	7.5	7.5	7.6	3.3	7	8.5	3.1	5.3	3.8	6.1
Householder worked in 1989	977	977	593	33	8	88	29	21	39	44
With related children under 18 years	1 299	1 299	964	29	5	12	8	21	44	54
With related children under 5 years	706	706	503	11	5	45	18	18	21	41
Married-couple families	852	852	448	34	5	52	18	19	30	34
Householder worked in 1989	555	555	263	8	5	34	11	11	11	28
With related children under 18 years	557	557	306	8	5	41	18	11	11	28
With related children under 5 years	284	284	163	-	5	17	12	12	12	21
Female householder, no husband present	748	748	612	11	-	79	12	13	26	32
Householder worked in 1989	378	378	302	-	-	52	12	11	11	16
With related children under 18 years	693	693	571	1	-	69	12	11	11	29
With related children under 5 years	394	394	319	1	-	26	11	11	11	29
Unrelated individuals	2 864	2 864	2 372	142	32	91	51	48	68	93
Nonfamily householder	1 463	1 463	1 201	51	21	41	21	2	29	30
65 years and over	1 061	1 061	882	132	12	9	11	1	7	10
Persons	8 528	8 528	5 958	334	55	552	354	151	332	291
Percent below poverty level	10.3	10.3	10.9	6.7	10	10.1	7.6	7.1	4.2	10.1
Persons under 18 years	2 988	2 988	1 986	85	18	218	161	61	114	101
Related children under 18 years	2 865	2 865	1 885	85	18	218	161	61	114	101
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 852	1 852	1 198	71	5	87	40	21	41	41
Persons 65 years and over	1 343	1 343	1 017	154	2	75	21	11	11	11
Persons 75 years and over	892	892	727	142	7	11	11	11	11	11
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	3 404	3 404	2 480	140	14	109	34	21	131	101
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	11 824	11 824	8 217	294	71	680	211	101	214	114
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	23 710	23 710	15 956	944	277	1 340	584	280	684	484

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque city, Dubuque County								
	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 2.99	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Households	1 169	414	—	874	1 410	1 721	1 263	1 089	1 433
Less than \$5,000	131	63	—	68	108	169	88	108	106
\$5,000 to \$9,999	362	71	—	67	155	198	167	125	122
\$10,000 to \$14,999	236	112	—	170	81	306	163	153	179
\$15,000 to \$24,999	222	89	—	198	343	422	258	142	332
\$25,000 to \$34,999	100	61	—	162	341	385	165	209	359
\$35,000 to \$49,999	77	18	—	124	239	189	255	188	150
\$50,000 to \$74,999	32	—	—	69	122	41	123	87	111
\$75,000 to \$99,999	9	—	—	8	15	11	9	39	40
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	8	6	—	35	38	34
Median (dollars)	11 955	12 833	—	21 638	25 328	18 906	23 146	25 635	23 996
Mean (dollars)	16 774	14 952	—	25 414	27 396	21 045	29 522	31 104	30 447
Families	350	241	—	549	1 036	1 169	781	638	874
Median income (dollars)	12 216	16 581	—	28 220	27 727	22 239	32 067	36 563	28 861
Males 15 years and over, with income	765	366	34	770	1 173	1 453	1 156	1 437	1 160
Median income (dollars)	12 070	10 641	11 944	17 283	19 746	13 140	16 657	9 042	16 371
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.7	29.5	82.4	47.9	51.7	53.2	50.5	36.0	47.6
Median income (dollars)	23 021	21 923	11 111	22 479	23 750	18 231	20 690	25 000	23 807
Females 15 years and over, with income	928	270	—	845	1 524	1 561	1 278	1 408	1 412
Median income (dollars)	7 590	6 888	—	8 774	6 755	7 360	7 072	5 712	9 330
Percent year-round full-time workers	23.0	26.3	—	36.2	24.0	27.4	28.0	19.2	34.4
Median income (dollars)	10 865	11 641	—	13 278	15 833	12 957	15 476	16 571	17 254
Per capita income (dollars)	9 492	7 107	13 712	10 162	10 063	8 264	11 551	10 051	11 875
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>									
Households	1 169	414	—	874	1 410	1 721	1 263	1 089	1 433
With earnings	750	251	—	636	911	1 275	983	859	1 173
Mean earnings (dollars)	18 893	15 345	—	27 123	28 798	20 951	29 850	32 787	30 437
With Social Security income	405	179	—	304	593	512	376	229	347
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 455	7 321	—	8 128	8 109	7 713	8 086	8 252	9 379
With public assistance income	211	83	—	51	90	237	98	95	61
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 576	3 854	—	3 182	2 513	3 610	2 581	6 111	5 218
With retirement income	189	112	—	177	374	326	210	159	197
Mean retirement income (dollars)	4 130	3 218	—	4 410	9 570	4 947	8 825	7 724	5 485
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>									
Families (dollars)	17 361	17 776	—	31 079	31 016	23 613	35 050	41 729	36 447
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 137	15 723	—	30 477	28 825	21 819	36 493	40 530	37 422
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 306	19 308	—	31 682	32 621	26 107	33 632	43 107	35 312
Married-couple families (dollars)	21 700	20 057	—	33 714	34 113	26 892	38 827	47 222	41 434
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 547	21 154	—	34 630	35 231	26 913	42 912	46 865	46 171
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 480	19 237	—	32 836	33 424	26 865	35 059	47 672	36 167
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	9 959	12 832	—	14 308	16 668	15 055	20 301	22 237	17 041
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	6 397	7 178	—	13 083	9 996	10 055	18 317	12 022	12 639
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 107	18 487	—	17 724	27 093	23 901	24 657	31 981	25 694
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>									
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>									
Families	350	241	—	549	1 036	1 169	781	638	874
Householder worked in 1989	247	141	—	421	663	860	618	501	635
With related children under 18 years	169	109	—	275	449	697	397	351	475
With related children under 5 years	132	39	—	154	160	295	161	177	172
Married-couple families	210	159	—	454	850	833	596	500	661
Householder worked in 1989	148	95	—	343	572	654	461	427	509
With related children under 18 years	63	68	—	222	335	480	286	286	348
With related children under 5 years	44	18	—	148	115	196	146	145	150
Female householder, no husband present	111	50	—	72	164	288	147	127	172
Householder worked in 1989	76	24	—	62	74	176	122	71	98
With related children under 18 years	95	25	—	53	100	191	101	65	119
With related children under 5 years	77	11	—	6	45	82	15	32	22
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 128	190	—	391	675	694	584	803	840
Nonfamily householder	819	173	—	325	374	552	482	451	559
65 years and over	313	83	—	174	417	238	160	184	233
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 124	873	—	2 139	3 681	4 408	3 017	2 854	3 579
Persons under 18 years	363	209	—	542	812	1 311	759	687	946
Related children under 18 years	344	209	—	542	806	1 306	759	680	946
Related children 5 to 17 years	169	167	—	352	618	928	526	478	697
Persons 65 years and over	357	186	—	332	925	590	380	384	523
Persons 75 years and over	221	65	—	129	453	267	185	196	307
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>									
Families	141	48	—	52	103	195	58	70	60
Percent below poverty level	40.3	19.9	—	9.5	9.9	16.7	7.4	11.0	6.9
Householder worked in 1989	93	29	—	34	43	102	43	16	10
With related children under 18 years	105	48	—	37	96	173	58	57	54
With related children under 5 years	89	21	—	17	49	117	29	39	27
Married-couple families	46	19	—	33	27	78	24	21	5
Householder worked in 1989	24	—	—	25	10	45	19	7	5
With related children under 18 years	10	19	—	18	20	64	24	21	5
With related children under 5 years	5	—	—	11	15	42	19	21	5
Female householder, no husband present	84	19	—	19	71	117	34	41	55
Householder worked in 1989	58	19	—	9	33	57	24	9	5
With related children under 18 years	84	19	—	19	71	109	34	36	49
With related children under 5 years	73	11	—	6	34	75	10	18	22
Unrelated individuals	292	50	—	54	253	214	153	359	274
Nonfamily householder	164	40	—	44	68	147	126	149	115
65 years and over	64	16	—	11	204	58	40	55	140
Persons	693	212	—	243	562	879	335	595	452
Percent below poverty level	32.6	24.3	—	11.4	15.3	19.9	11.1	20.8	12.6
Persons under 18 years	231	92	—	102	170	376	93	139	99
Related children under 18 years	212	92	—	102	164	371	93	132	99
Related children 5 to 17 years	82	74	—	72	110	214	54	78	57
Persons 65 years and over	64	16	—	27	212	88	40	55	146
Persons 75 years and over	40	6	—	11	161	50	16	47	131
<b>Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	220	87	—	104	242	386	99	390	236
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	920	325	—	289	828	1 269	468	675	618
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 422	432	—	764	1 331	2 190	995	1 068	1 357



Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque city Dubuque County—Con							
	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11.01	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 12
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>								
<b>Households</b>	<b>1 752</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>1 466</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>1 169</b>	<b>1 754</b>	<b>1 232</b>	<b>863</b>
Less than \$5,000	44	19	32	28	24	52	16	40
\$5,000 to \$9,999	98	36	141	01	73	146	97	40
\$10,000 to \$14,999	144	24	145	24	69	130	97	40
\$15,000 to \$24,999	288	105	330	32	161	395	253	109
\$25,000 to \$34,999	303	126	342	67	167	328	253	109
\$35,000 to \$49,999	402	175	259	37	296	405	279	114
\$50,000 to \$74,999	262	251	182	26	305	219	243	108
\$75,000 to \$99,999	63	76	30	16	26	45	272	108
\$100,000 or more	148	57	5	7	48	34	19	40
Median (dollars)	34 964	44 714	28 683	19 100	39 031	28 897	40 862	27 872
Mean (dollars)	52 009	51 977	30 014	30 796	42 750	35 632	34 218	29 641
<b>Families</b>	<b>1 366</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>1 105</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>1 343</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>455</b>
Median income (dollars)	40 947	47 981	30 843	33 875	43 051	35 082	35 972	34 407
<b>Males 15 years and over, with income</b>	<b>1 735</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>1 482</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>1 259</b>	<b>1 702</b>	<b>1 096</b>	<b>658</b>
Median income (dollars)	23 560	29 489	17 403	8 799	25 653	19 734	20 969	19 555
Percent year-round full-time workers	45.4	59.2	51.8	24.9	59.1	53.1	47.7	47.7
Median income (dollars)	32 744	36 250	22 690	20 313	31 949	27 868	26 161	21 180
<b>Females 15 years and over, with income</b>	<b>1 852</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>1 528</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>1 167</b>	<b>1 732</b>	<b>1 187</b>	<b>783</b>
Median income (dollars)	10 094	12 153	8 333	6 687	10 892	9 406	8 134	12 290
Percent year-round full-time workers	27.4	31.2	27.5	17.1	32.3	32.3	33.3	21.6
Median income (dollars)	17 117	20 639	17 450	19 732	16 226	15 690	17 225	19 629
Per capita income (dollars)	17 869	17 779	10 961	12 923	14 607	13 446	13 912	13 445
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>								
<b>Households</b>	<b>1 752</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>1 466</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>1 169</b>	<b>1 754</b>	<b>1 232</b>	<b>863</b>
With earnings	1 352	778	1 039	197	960	1 419	934	589
Mean earnings (dollars)	49 930	49 759	30 029	33 414	43 553	35 767	32 811	31 174
With Social Security income	602	188	542	204	322	507	455	271
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 089	9 483	9 650	6 472	9 285	7 489	8 699	8 477
With public assistance income	96	20	63	19	54	66	29	19
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 954	10 443	4 292	1 261	4 726	3 475	1 984	8 784
With retirement income	332	75	269	75	271	428	315	84
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 248	5 363	6 707	12 384	6 966	8 189	9 085	7 699
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>								
<b>Families (dollars)</b>	<b>60 271</b>	<b>55 649</b>	<b>33 424</b>	<b>52 576</b>	<b>46 790</b>	<b>40 047</b>	<b>38 436</b>	<b>39 878</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	54 373	52 764	32 064	—	50 676	43 934	41 086	44 604
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	65 580	58 762	34 445	52 576	43 368	36 644	36 941	36 699
<b>Married-couple families (dollars)</b>	<b>62 739</b>	<b>57 454</b>	<b>35 690</b>	<b>57 892</b>	<b>48 878</b>	<b>43 192</b>	<b>39 261</b>	<b>42 122</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	56 459	54 241	34 287	—	53 877	48 880	47 111	48 783
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	68 618	60 986	36 785	57 892	44 530	38 138	37 578	37 711
<b>Female householder, no husband present (dollars)</b>	<b>33 688</b>	<b>19 115</b>	<b>18 484</b>	<b>29 238</b>	<b>21 738</b>	<b>18 982</b>	<b>27 983</b>	<b>24 729</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 833	19 115	15 342	—	11 660	8 316	24 359	24 457
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 956	—	20 592	29 238	29 605	29 079	29 262	29 444
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>								
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>								
<b>Families</b>	<b>1 366</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>1 105</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>1 343</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>455</b>
Householder worked in 1989	1 060	660	765	80	777	1 006	592	314
With related children under 18 years	665	375	487	—	464	636	326	183
With related children under 5 years	283	195	190	—	137	220	142	80
<b>Married-couple families</b>	<b>1 245</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>1 169</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>391</b>
Householder worked in 1989	980	627	675	55	728	885	546	29
With related children under 18 years	616	353	418	—	427	559	309	154
With related children under 5 years	260	190	157	—	114	190	136	82
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>50</b>
Householder worked in 1989	57	12	62	15	44	101	89	9
With related children under 18 years	31	12	58	—	32	71	23	7
With related children under 5 years	11	—	33	—	18	24	6	—
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>432</b>
Nonfamily householder	386	156	361	217	178	411	384	438
65 years and over	355	61	184	143	86	133	51	214
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>5 027</b>	<b>2 552</b>	<b>3 780</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>3 478</b>	<b>4 726</b>	<b>3 018</b>	<b>1 771</b>
Persons under 18 years	1 387	781	950	—	1 070	1 285	608	291
Related children under 18 years	1 387	781	939	—	1 070	1 285	608	291
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 056	580	701	—	797	964	414	228
Persons 65 years and over	917	234	755	265	378	566	579	491
Persons 75 years and over	426	65	292	62	79	148	81	252
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>								
<b>Families</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>
Percent below poverty level	3.3	7	3.6	8.3	3.7	9.2	2.6	2.9
Householder worked in 1989	18	5	31	—	9	87	1	5
With related children under 18 years	29	5	29	—	25	106	7	8
With related children under 5 years	11	5	5	—	9	41	1	1
<b>Married-couple families</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>
Householder worked in 1989	18	5	22	—	9	34	1	1
With related children under 18 years	18	5	15	—	9	41	1	1
With related children under 5 years	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	9	—	—	48	4	4
With related children under 18 years	11	—	14	—	16	61	4	4
With related children under 5 years	11	—	5	—	9	24	4	4
<b>Unrelated individuals</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>54</b>
Nonfamily householder	51	27	18	65	23	36	4	65
65 years and over	132	12	15	60	1	9	—	2
<b>Persons</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>83</b>
Percent below poverty level	6.7	2.2	4.9	21.4	4.6	10.9	4.4	4.7
Persons under 18 years	85	13	62	—	48	248	81	48
Related children under 18 years	85	13	51	—	48	248	81	48
Related children 5 to 17 years	75	5	40	—	38	62	9	1
Persons 65 years and over	154	12	74	76	11	28	—	81
Persons 75 years and over	42	7	17	60	8	—	—	15
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	140	14	60	46	64	18	18	80
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	394	76	232	170	232	479	247	177
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	944	277	1 164	228	431	1 208	674	317



Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque city, Dubuque County—Con.				Remainder of Dubuque County			
	Tract 12.03 (pt.)	Tract 101.01 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 12.03 (pt.)
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Households	1 458	396	46	613	—	—	277	135
Less than \$5,000	7	6	—	5	—	—	—	1
\$5,000 to \$9,999	61	21	7	40	—	—	24	11
\$10,000 to \$14,999	49	59	—	34	—	—	19	15
\$15,000 to \$24,999	174	126	26	141	—	—	29	38
\$25,000 to \$34,999	334	71	—	151	—	—	35	20
\$35,000 to \$49,999	485	81	—	149	—	—	50	20
\$50,000 to \$74,999	305	26	13	59	—	—	70	24
\$75,000 to \$99,999	30	6	—	27	—	—	28	6
\$100,000 or more	13	—	—	7	—	—	22	—
Median (dollars)	37 588	24 028	20 833	29 616	—	—	45 481	27 750
Mean (dollars)	39 088	26 943	28 638	34 267	—	—	52 747	32 869
Families	1 203	293	17	485	—	—	229	103
Median income (dollars)	40 803	30 243	55 307	31 406	—	—	48 750	30 625
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 517	325	47	659	—	—	279	170
Median income (dollars)	25 531	18 510	16 250	18 516	—	—	29 844	15 455
Percent year-round full-time workers	62.6	63.4	57.4	53.9	—	—	58.1	38.8
Median income (dollars)	30 099	21 842	22 321	23 508	—	—	41 749	33 750
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 401	356	38	648	—	—	244	145
Median income (dollars)	11 341	9 722	17 500	9 531	—	—	9 700	10 052
Percent year-round full-time workers	43.6	40.4	68.4	38.4	—	—	29.5	31.7
Median income (dollars)	16 649	14 167	19 000	14 583	—	—	16 154	18 333
Per capita income (dollars)	13 277	10 233	14 290	12 090	—	—	18 815	11 597
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>								
Households	1 458	396	46	613	—	—	277	135
With earnings	1 344	319	46	512	—	—	246	108
Mean earnings (dollars)	37 872	28 288	27 659	31 485	—	—	47 589	33 137
With Social Security income	238	96	—	128	—	—	62	42
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 129	8 986	—	8 248	—	—	9 096	8 867
With public assistance income	48	12	—	33	—	—	10	4
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	7 029	2 650	—	4 247	—	—	5 446	1 440
With retirement income	173	32	—	111	—	—	40	28
Mean retirement income (dollars)	10 116	5 896	—	9 690	—	—	8 946	5 248
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>								
Families (dollars)	41 651	29 385	49 455	36 267	—	—	58 123	37 145
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 854	29 911	42 093	31 338	—	—	58 098	37 058
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 118	28 470	59 972	40 713	—	—	58 147	37 281
Married-couple families (dollars)	43 292	31 036	59 287	37 970	—	—	61 889	40 196
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 279	32 466	58 488	35 035	—	—	64 527	42 439
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 627	28 981	59 972	40 313	—	—	59 523	37 281
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 056	13 721	17 500	24 692	—	—	32 052	12 447
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 015	13 522	17 500	15 710	—	—	24 744	12 447
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 736	15 316	—	52 920	—	—	41 796	—
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>								
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>								
Families	1 203	293	17	485	—	—	229	103
Householder worked in 1989	1 082	262	17	388	—	—	200	84
With related children under 18 years	682	186	10	230	—	—	115	63
With related children under 5 years	236	103	—	121	—	—	35	33
Married-couple families	1 079	251	13	419	—	—	203	92
Householder worked in 1989	971	220	13	337	—	—	177	75
With related children under 18 years	619	148	6	186	—	—	98	52
With related children under 5 years	213	92	—	103	—	—	28	29
Female householder, no husband present	76	36	4	58	—	—	21	9
Householder worked in 1989	70	36	4	43	—	—	18	7
With related children under 18 years	44	32	4	44	—	—	12	9
With related children under 5 years	13	11	—	18	—	—	5	2
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	321	143	36	165	—	—	65	32
Nonfamily householder	255	103	29	128	—	—	48	32
65 years and over	49	36	—	53	—	—	16	19
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 311	1 042	94	1 623	—	—	772	356
Persons under 18 years	1 366	351	14	412	—	—	222	99
Related children under 18 years	1 361	345	14	412	—	—	222	99
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 037	229	14	280	—	—	175	65
Persons 65 years and over	252	100	—	153	—	—	76	46
Persons 75 years and over	62	44	—	43	—	—	20	17
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>								
Families	34	12	—	32	—	—	9	5
Percent below poverty level	2.8	4.1	—	6.6	—	—	3.9	4.9
Householder worked in 1989	26	12	—	18	—	—	6	3
With related children under 18 years	25	12	—	20	—	—	6	5
With related children under 5 years	4	12	—	11	—	—	4	4
Married-couple families	17	6	—	15	—	—	—	1
Householder worked in 1989	9	6	—	9	—	—	—	1
With related children under 18 years	8	6	—	6	—	—	—	1
With related children under 5 years	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	10	6	—	17	—	—	7	2
Householder worked in 1989	10	6	—	9	—	—	4	—
With related children under 18 years	10	6	—	14	—	—	4	2
With related children under 5 years	4	6	—	5	—	—	2	2
Unrelated individuals	51	25	8	33	—	—	18	—
Nonfamily householder	27	12	8	15	—	—	5	—
65 years and over	13	6	—	10	—	—	—	—
Persons	137	75	8	136	—	—	38	19
Percent below poverty level	3.2	7.2	8.5	8.4	—	—	4.9	5.3
Persons under 18 years	44	39	—	53	—	—	8	12
Related children under 18 years	39	33	—	53	—	—	8	12
Related children 5 to 17 years	33	14	—	43	—	—	5	7
Persons 65 years and over	21	6	—	13	—	—	3	—
Persons 75 years and over	16	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	28	20	—	57	—	—	11	6
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	187	140	8	161	—	—	55	30
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	531	278	15	386	—	—	130	63

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Dubuque County, Iowa							
	Tract 101.01 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>								
<b>Households</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>1 673</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>1 769</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>1 373</b>	<b>1 526</b>	<b>977</b>
Less than \$5,000	—	38	28	50	—	71	54	24
\$5,000 to \$9,999	37	66	42	120	73	123	150	52
\$10,000 to \$14,999	36	84	36	145	57	223	150	89
\$15,000 to \$24,999	92	228	62	313	184	299	224	184
\$25,000 to \$34,999	75	344	45	378	184	263	224	184
\$35,000 to \$49,999	80	386	95	384	217	285	224	184
\$50,000 to \$74,999	40	379	45	233	82	167	114	72
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	91	18	69	23	27	51	53
\$100,000 or more	5	57	—	77	15	25	91	47
Median (dollars)	27 644	37 391	26 989	31 384	28 750	27 449	26 579	34 228
Mean (dollars)	32 282	46 424	30 642	38 259	31 799	32 566	32 452	40 412
<b>Families</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>1 431</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>1 417</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>1 084</b>	<b>1 081</b>	<b>851</b>
Median income (dollars)	30 192	42 261	37 083	35 866	31 844	31 885	35 117	38 881
<b>Males 15 years and over, with income</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>1 933</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>350</b>
Median income (dollars)	20 179	23 348	19 500	20 228	17 783	17 388	19 193	19 714
Percent year-round full-time workers	67.9	61.3	50.5	57.4	66.4	51.8	66.6	66.6
<b>Females 15 years and over, with income</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>1 660</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>255</b>
Median income (dollars)	7 877	10 012	7 083	9 668	8 472	7 172	9 092	8 024
Percent year-round full-time workers	39.7	40.1	38.4	34.9	33.7	33.7	31.8	31.8
Median income (dollars)	11 612	14 674	15 833	14 310	10 766	2 639	5 577	15 099
Per capita income (dollars)	11 923	14 392	11 104	12 108	9 606	10 342	2 488	12 333
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>								
<b>Households</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>1 673</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>1 769</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>1 373</b>	<b>1 526</b>	<b>977</b>
With earnings	303	1 530	327	1 344	791	1 344	1 215	886
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 616	44 937	30 534	37 099	29 656	31 520	30 946	39 474
With Social Security income	101	266	60	207	408	459	459	201
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 166	7 285	8 340	7 699	7 289	7 275	8 255	7 334
With public assistance income	11	46	11	74	36	57	66	33
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 753	3 285	3 673	4 418	4 230	4 739	3 317	4 200
With retirement income	52	179	37	173	48	87	84	111
Mean retirement income (dollars)	4 922	6 821	7 995	5 888	4 522	5 440	6 479	8 495
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>								
<b>Families (dollars)</b>	<b>34 943</b>	<b>50 702</b>	<b>34 389</b>	<b>42 912</b>	<b>34 121</b>	<b>36 207</b>	<b>38 002</b>	<b>43 829</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 522	48 909	32 952	43 246	34 950	36 518	36 518	41 897
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 026	53 523	35 991	42 440	33 096	34 134	39 563	45 931
<b>Married-couple families (dollars)</b>	<b>37 395</b>	<b>53 074</b>	<b>37 890</b>	<b>43 991</b>	<b>35 541</b>	<b>36 684</b>	<b>40 060</b>	<b>45 539</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 986	51 712	40 962	45 039	36 356	38 579	39 419	45 633
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 473	55 175	35 257	42 328	34 410	34 311	40 735	47 553
<b>Female householder, no husband present (dollars)</b>	<b>19 557</b>	<b>18 673</b>	<b>15 693</b>	<b>25 445</b>	<b>19 315</b>	<b>21 584</b>	<b>24 557</b>	<b>20 838</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 862	17 482	9 423	15 22	12 330	26 942	13 614	8 891
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 237	22 905	52 267	32 074	22 225	34 785	34 464	22 684
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>								
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>								
<b>Families</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>1 431</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>1 417</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>1 084</b>	<b>1 081</b>	<b>851</b>
Householder worked in 1989	238	1 282	260	1 244	655	949	891	734
With related children under 18 years	135	876	155	843	415	606	563	445
With related children under 5 years	67	309	44	346	185	229	216	182
<b>Married-couple families</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>1 317</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>1 257</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>1 018</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>794</b>
Householder worked in 1989	206	1 179	221	1 118	604	916	714	618
With related children under 18 years	113	800	114	779	383	577	479	413
With related children under 5 years	67	270	29	325	177	219	91	168
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>39</b>
Householder worked in 1989	27	71	33	74	19	18	94	27
With related children under 18 years	22	64	35	45	19	20	67	19
With related children under 5 years	—	28	15	19	8	5	21	9
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>154</b>
Nonfamily householder	73	242	77	357	166	287	445	151
65 years and over	34	83	21	146	97	188	221	38
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>5 432</b>	<b>1 032</b>	<b>5 512</b>	<b>2 949</b>	<b>4 188</b>	<b>3 947</b>	<b>3 218</b>
Persons under 18 years	238	1 804	311	1 864	1 077	1 378	1 221	990
Related children under 18 years	238	1 798	311	1 857	1 077	1 378	1 221	990
Related children 5 to 17 years	143	1 403	243	388	742	1 084	834	611
Persons 65 years and over	113	297	60	520	254	188	389	281
Persons 75 years and over	39	108	8	223	98	217	375	81
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>								
<b>Families</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>47</b>
Percent below poverty level	6.8	3.9	8.6	6.5	2.7	9.2	9.4	5.1
Householder worked in 1989	13	28	26	63	74	69	68	17
With related children under 18 years	13	44	34	53	72	87	68	17
With related children under 5 years	6	26	34	45	29	72	28	11
<b>Married-couple families</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>33</b>
Householder worked in 1989	6	11	19	51	51	45	49	11
With related children under 18 years	6	11	19	51	51	45	49	11
With related children under 5 years	6	7	19	38	21	9	23	9
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>
Householder worked in 1989	7	17	7	17	17	17	17	17
With related children under 18 years	7	17	7	17	17	17	17	17
With related children under 5 years	—	19	15	7	8	11	11	11
<b>Unrelated individuals</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>44</b>
Nonfamily householder	—	2	20	58	40	38	38	38
65 years and over	—	2	13	28	15	46	12	12
<b>Persons</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>289</b>
Percent below poverty level	7.8	4.1	15.0	9.9	18.9	11.5	11.5	9.1
Persons under 18 years	22	76	78	118	167	167	167	167
Related children under 18 years	22	70	78	114	167	167	167	167
Related children 5 to 17 years	13	35	13	47	118	167	167	167
Persons 65 years and over	—	16	—	2	17	17	17	17
Persons 75 years and over	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>54</b>
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	101	377	218	518	412	318	412	168
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	210	986	298	412	1 084	1 084	1 084	910



Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque, IA MSA	Dubuque County	
		Total	Dubuque city
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>			
All persons .....	85 467	85 467	56 699
Native .....	84 888	84 888	56 218
Foreign born .....	579	579	481
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>			
Linguistically isolated households .....	127	127	89
Persons 5 years and over .....	79 545	79 545	52 984
Speak a language other than English .....	2 129	2 129	1 486
Do not speak English "very well" .....	669	669	503
In linguistically isolated households .....	155	155	100
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	23 546	23 546	15 284
Preprimary school .....	1 923	1 923	1 297
Public school .....	903	903	552
Elementary or high school .....	15 940	15 940	9 461
Public school .....	10 940	10 940	6 381
College .....	5 683	5 683	4 526
Public college .....	2 144	2 144	1 464
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>			
Persons 25 years and over .....	53 249	53 249	36 166
Less than 9th grade .....	5 874	5 874	3 389
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	5 978	5 978	4 406
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	22 311	22 311	14 400
Some college, no degree .....	7 174	7 174	5 037
Associate degree .....	3 028	3 028	1 942
Bachelor's degree .....	6 173	6 173	4 835
Graduate or professional degree .....	2 711	2 711	2 157
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	77.7	77.7	78.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	16.7	16.7	19.3
<b>FERTILITY</b>			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years .....	1 319	1 319	1 227
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>			
Persons 5 years and over .....	79 545	79 545	52 984
Some house .....	49 616	49 616	30 420
Different house in United States .....	29 601	29 601	22 278
Central city of this MSA/PMSA .....	15 162	15 162	13 076
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA .....	5 004	5 004	1 600
Different MSA/PMSA .....	4 878	4 878	4 202
Not in an MSA/PMSA .....	4 557	4 557	3 400
Abroad .....	328	328	286
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>			
Workers 16 years and over .....	41 126	41 126	26 939
Car, truck, or van .....	35 037	35 037	23 746
Drove alone .....	30 508	30 508	20 789
Carpooled .....	4 529	4 529	2 957
Public transportation .....	370	370	321
Other means .....	3 151	3 151	2 271
Worked at home .....	2 568	2 568	601
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	14.6	14.6	13.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence .....	39 206	39 206	25 784
Central city .....	29 677	29 677	23 614
Outside central city .....	9 529	9 529	2 170
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence .....	1 920	1 920	1 155
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>			
Persons 16 years and over .....	64 762	64 762	44 068
In labor force .....	43 601	43 601	28 749
Employed .....	41 562	41 562	27 236
Unemployed .....	1 954	1 954	1 428
Percent of civilian labor force .....	4.5	4.5	5.0
Females 16 years and over .....	34 061	34 061	23 826
Employed .....	19 400	19 400	13 189
Unemployed .....	767	767	534
With own children under 6 years .....	5 175	5 175	3 361
In labor force .....	3 770	3 770	2 400
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	5 907	5 907	3 562
In labor force .....	4 692	4 692	2 885
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	5 390	5 390	3 487
Not enrolled in school .....	863	863	567
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	239	239	158
Not high school graduate .....	300	300	214
Employed .....	145	145	107
Unemployed .....	73	73	58
Not in labor force .....	75	75	42
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	46 459	46 459	30 724
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	33 413	33 413	21 688
50 to 52 weeks .....	25 437	25 437	16 114
<b>DISABILITY</b>			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	52 299	52 299	34 652
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	2 203	2 203	1 570
With a mobility limitation .....	817	817	575
In labor force .....	246	246	175
With a self-care limitation .....	1 760	1 760	1 253
With a work disability .....	3 544	3 544	2 494
In labor force .....	1 732	1 732	1 141
Prevented from working .....	1 519	1 519	1 133
No work disability .....	48 755	48 755	32 158
In labor force .....	40 518	40 518	26 673
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	11 014	11 014	8 276
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	1 940	1 940	1 515
With a mobility limitation .....	1 453	1 453	1 145
With a self-care limitation .....	1 131	1 131	854



Table 21. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque, IA MSA	Dubuque County	
		Total	Dubuque city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	41 562	41 562	27 236
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	3 967	3 967	2 839
Professional specialty occupations .....	5 416	5 416	3 932
Technicians and related support occupations .....	1 138	1 138	845
Sales occupations .....	4 495	4 495	3 221
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	6 170	6 170	4 415
Private household occupations .....	103	103	62
Protective service occupations .....	440	440	365
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	6 135	6 135	4 373
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	2 315	2 315	203
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	4 391	4 391	2 665
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	3 416	3 416	2 093
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	1 690	1 690	976
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	1 886	1 886	1 247
INCOME IN 1989			
Households .....	30 477	30 477	21 136
Less than \$5,000 .....	1 390	1 390	075
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	2 850	2 850	2 153
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	3 031	3 031	2 297
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	5 975	5 975	4 174
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	5 759	5 759	4 021
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	5 954	5 954	3 909
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	3 898	3 898	2 528
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	876	876	510
\$100,000 or more .....	744	744	469
Median (dollars) .....	28 350	28 350	27 111
Mean (dollars) .....	34 199	34 199	32 857
Families .....	21 969	21 969	14 468
Median income (dollars) .....	33 890	33 890	32 960
Per capita income (dollars) .....	12 409	12 409	12 488
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households .....	30 477	30 477	21 136
With earnings .....	24 207	24 207	16 117
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	34 386	34 386	33 461
With Social Security income .....	8 836	8 836	6 594
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	8 190	8 190	8 332
With public assistance income .....	1 710	1 710	1 365
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	4 086	4 086	4 099
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars) .....	39 893	39 893	38 936
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	39 523	39 523	38 373
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	42 827	42 827	42 429
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	43 750	43 750	43 698
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	19 907	19 907	19 008
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	13 420	13 420	12 694
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families .....	21 969	21 969	14 468
Householder worked in 1989 .....	17 516	17 516	10 994
With related children under 18 years .....	11 306	11 306	7 077
With related children under 5 years .....	4 602	4 602	2 962
Married-couple families .....	18 840	18 840	12 115
Householder worked in 1989 .....	15 421	15 421	9 451
With related children under 18 years .....	9 622	9 622	5 826
With related children under 5 years .....	3 961	3 961	2 462
Female householder, no husband present .....	2 442	2 442	1 886
Householder worked in 1989 .....	1 566	1 566	1 193
With related children under 18 years .....	1 428	1 428	1 121
With related children under 5 years .....	538	538	424
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	11 171	11 171	8 872
Nonfamily householder .....	8 508	8 508	6 668
65 years and over .....	4 123	4 123	3 260
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	82 361	82 361	54 034
Persons under 18 years .....	23 076	23 076	14 646
Related children under 18 years .....	22 941	22 941	13 937
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	17 110	17 110	10 276
Persons 65 years and over .....	11 014	11 014	8 276
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families .....	1 645	1 645	1 090
Percent below poverty level .....	7 5	7 5	7 5
Householder worked in 1989 .....	963	963	582
With related children under 18 years .....	1 285	1 285	893
With related children under 5 years .....	698	698	498
Married-couple families .....	844	844	443
Householder worked in 1989 .....	547	547	258
With related children under 18 years .....	549	549	295
With related children under 5 years .....	276	276	158
Female householder, no husband present .....	742	742	606
Householder worked in 1989 .....	372	372	296
With related children under 18 years .....	687	687	565
With related children under 5 years .....	394	394	319
Unrelated individuals .....	2 752	2 752	2 260
Nonfamily householder .....	1 411	1 411	1 149
65 years and over .....	06	06	082
Persons .....	8 363	8 363	5 801
Percent below poverty level .....	10 2	10 2	10 7
Persons under 18 years .....	2 960	2 960	1 963
Related children under 18 years .....	2 837	2 837	1 862
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	835	835	517
Persons 65 years and over .....	343	343	217
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	3 30	3 30	2 37
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	6 14	6 14	4 03

**Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability: see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque, IA MSA	Dubuque County
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>		
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>426</b>	<b>426</b>
Native .....	135	135
Foreign born .....	291	291
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>		
Linguistically isolated households .....	19	19
<b>Persons 5 years and over</b> .....	<b>391</b>	<b>391</b>
Speak a language other than English .....	324	324
Do not speak English "very well" .....	166	166
In linguistically isolated households .....	48	48
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>		
<b>Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school</b> .....	<b>268</b>	<b>268</b>
Preprimary school .....	7	7
Public school .....	5	5
Elementary or high school .....	79	79
Public school .....	53	53
College .....	182	182
Public college .....	54	54
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>		
<b>Persons 25 years and over</b> .....	<b>193</b>	<b>193</b>
Less than 9th grade .....	10	10
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	20	20
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	17	17
Some college, no degree .....	60	60
Associate degree .....	4	4
Bachelor's degree .....	63	63
Graduate or professional degree .....	19	19
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	84.5	84.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	42.5	42.5
<b>FERTILITY</b>		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years .....	786	786
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>		
<b>Persons 5 years and over</b> .....	<b>391</b>	<b>391</b>
Same house .....	52	52
Different house in United States .....	148	148
Central city of this MSA/PMSA .....	48	48
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA .....	9	9
Different MSA/PMSA .....	71	71
Not in an MSA/PMSA .....	20	20
Abroad .....	191	191
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>		
<b>Workers 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>164</b>	<b>164</b>
Car, truck, or van .....	117	117
Drove alone .....	91	91
Carpooled .....	26	26
Public transportation .....	—	—
Other means .....	41	41
Worked at home .....	6	6
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	10.1	10.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence .....	158	158
Central city .....	134	134
Outside central city .....	24	24
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence .....	6	6
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>		
<b>Persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>319</b>	<b>319</b>
In labor force .....	175	175
Employed .....	164	164
Unemployed .....	11	11
Percent of civilian labor force .....	6.3	6.3
<b>Females 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>153</b>	<b>153</b>
Employed .....	80	80
Unemployed .....	11	11
With own children under 6 years .....	11	11
In labor force .....	33	33
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	28	28
In labor force .....	31	31
<b>Persons 16 to 19 years</b> .....	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Not enrolled in school .....	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	—	—
Not high school graduate .....	—	—
Employed .....	—	—
Unemployed .....	—	—
Not in labor force .....	—	—
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>		
<b>Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989</b> .....	<b>190</b>	<b>190</b>
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	104	104
50 to 52 weeks .....	51	51
<b>DISABILITY</b>		
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years</b> .....	<b>310</b>	<b>310</b>
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	7	7
With a mobility limitation .....	—	—
In labor force .....	7	7
With a self-care limitation .....	7	7
In labor force .....	7	7
Prevented from working .....	7	7
No work disability .....	303	303
In labor force .....	175	175
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	—	—
With a mobility limitation .....	—	—
With a self-care limitation .....	—	—



Table 27. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque, IA MSA	Dubuque County
<b>OCCUPATION</b>		
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	164	164
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	9	9
Professional specialty occupations .....	38	38
Technicians and related support occupations .....	6	6
Sales occupations .....	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	18	18
Private household occupations .....	—	—
Protective service occupations .....	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	62	62
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	10	10
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	17	17
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	4	4
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>		
Households .....	86	86
Less than \$5,000 .....	21	21
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	6	6
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	21	21
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	25	25
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	7	7
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	2	2
\$100,000 or more .....	4	4
Median (dollars) .....	24 167	24 167
Mean (dollars) .....	24 935	24 935
Families .....	54	54
Median income (dollars) .....	28 289	28 289
Per capita income (dollars) .....	4 994	4 994
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>		
Households .....	86	86
With earnings .....	66	66
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	27 815	27 815
With Social Security income .....	10	10
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	12 003	12 003
With public assistance income .....	5	5
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	700	700
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>		
Families (dollars) .....	29 209	29 209
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	24 723	24 723
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	29 873	29 873
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	25 112	25 112
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	22 700	22 700
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	22 700	22 700
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>		
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>		
Families .....	54	54
Householder worked in 1989 .....	45	45
With related children under 18 years .....	31	31
With related children under 5 years .....	6	6
Married-couple families .....	49	49
Householder worked in 1989 .....	40	40
With related children under 18 years .....	26	26
With related children under 5 years .....	6	6
Female householder, no husband present .....	5	5
Householder worked in 1989 .....	5	5
With related children under 18 years .....	5	5
With related children under 5 years .....	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	74	74
Nonfamily householder .....	32	32
65 years and over .....	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	324	324
Persons under 18 years .....	115	115
Related children under 18 years .....	115	115
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	80	80
Persons 65 years and over .....	3	3
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>		
Families .....	—	—
Percent below poverty level .....	—	—
Householder worked in 1989 .....	—	—
With related children under 18 years .....	—	—
With related children under 5 years .....	—	—
Married-couple families .....	—	—
Householder worked in 1989 .....	—	—
With related children under 18 years .....	—	—
With related children under 5 years .....	—	—
Female householder, no husband present .....	—	—
Householder worked in 1989 .....	—	—
With related children under 18 years .....	—	—
With related children under 5 years .....	—	—
Unrelated individuals .....	51	51
Nonfamily householder .....	30	30
65 years and over .....	—	—
Persons .....	51	51
Percent below poverty level .....	15.7	15.7
Persons under 18 years .....	—	—
Related children under 18 years .....	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	—	—
Persons 65 years and over .....	—	—
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	45	45
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	51	51

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque, IA MSA	Dubuque County
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>		
All persons .....	444	444
Native .....	355	355
Foreign born .....	89	89
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>		
Linguistically isolated households .....	7	7
Persons 5 years and over .....	418	418
Speak a language other than English .....	123	123
Do not speak English "very well" .....	57	57
In linguistically isolated households .....	24	24
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	237	237
Preprimary school .....	16	16
Public school .....	16	16
Elementary or high school .....	171	171
Public school .....	135	135
College .....	50	50
Public college .....	6	6
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>		
Persons 25 years and over .....	176	176
Less than 9th grade .....	35	35
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	16	16
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	37	37
Some college, no degree .....	33	33
Associate degree .....	—	—
Bachelor's degree .....	29	29
Graduate or professional degree .....	26	26
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	71.0	71.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	31.3	31.3
<b>FERTILITY</b>		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years .....	361	361
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>		
Persons 5 years and over .....	418	418
Same house .....	183	183
Different house in United States .....	207	207
Central city of this MSA/PMSA .....	101	101
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA .....	10	10
Different MSA/PMSA .....	68	68
Not in an MSA/PMSA .....	28	28
Abroad .....	28	28
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>		
Workers 16 years and over .....	193	193
Car, truck, or van .....	148	148
Drove alone .....	114	114
Carpooled .....	34	34
Public transportation .....	5	5
Other means .....	36	36
Worked at home .....	4	4
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	13.9	13.9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence .....	177	177
Central city .....	135	135
Outside central city .....	42	42
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence .....	16	16
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>		
Persons 16 years and over .....	269	269
In labor force .....	215	215
Employed .....	198	198
Unemployed .....	17	17
Percent of civilian labor force .....	7.9	7.9
Females 16 years and over .....	123	123
Employed .....	88	88
Unemployed .....	5	5
With own children under 6 years .....	11	11
In labor force .....	11	11
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	23	23
In labor force .....	21	21
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	57	57
Not enrolled in school .....	5	5
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	5	5
Not high school graduate .....	5	5
Employed .....	—	—
Unemployed .....	5	5
Not in labor force .....	—	—
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	218	218
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	141	141
50 to 52 weeks .....	65	65
<b>DISABILITY</b>		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	262	262
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	24	24
With a mobility limitation .....	6	6
In labor force .....	6	6
With a self-care limitation .....	23	23
With a work disability .....	21	21
In labor force .....	13	13
Prevented from working .....	—	—
No work disability .....	241	241
In labor force .....	202	202
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	7	7
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	7	7
With a mobility limitation .....	—	—
With a self-care limitation .....	7	7

**Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque, IA MSA	Dubuque County
<b>OCCUPATION</b>		
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	198	198
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	2	2
Professional specialty occupations .....	39	39
Technicians and related support occupations .....	—	—
Sales occupations .....	24	24
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	6	6
Private household occupations .....	—	—
Protective service occupations .....	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	55	55
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	12	12
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	27	27
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	16	16
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	7	7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	10	10
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>		
Households .....	73	73
Less than \$5,000 .....	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	3	3
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	35	35
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	22	22
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	11	11
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	2	2
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	—	—
\$100,000 or more .....	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	21 964	21 964
Mean (dollars) .....	25 371	25 371
Families .....	71	71
Median income (dollars) .....	21 607	21 607
Per capita income (dollars) .....	5 267	5 267
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>		
Households .....	73	73
With earnings .....	66	66
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	25 445	25 445
With Social Security income .....	7	7
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	12 300	12 300
With public assistance income .....	3	3
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	90	90
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>		
Families (dollars) .....	23 635	23 635
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	26 231	26 231
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	23 333	23 333
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	24 464	24 464
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	30 800	30 800
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	30 800	30 800
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>		
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>		
Families .....	71	71
Householder worked in 1989 .....	57	57
With related children under 18 years .....	57	57
With related children under 5 years .....	3	3
Married-couple families .....	53	53
Householder worked in 1989 .....	39	39
With related children under 18 years .....	46	46
With related children under 5 years .....	3	3
Female householder, no husband present .....	6	6
Householder worked in 1989 .....	6	6
With related children under 18 years .....	6	6
With related children under 5 years .....	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	44	44
Nonfamily householder .....	2	2
65 years and over .....	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	387	387
Persons under 18 years .....	176	176
Related children under 18 years .....	174	174
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	148	148
Persons 65 years and over .....	7	7
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>		
Families .....	3	3
Percent below poverty level .....	4.2	4.2
Householder worked in 1989 .....	3	3
With related children under 18 years .....	3	3
With related children under 5 years .....	3	3
Married-couple families .....	3	3
Householder worked in 1989 .....	3	3
With related children under 18 years .....	3	3
With related children under 5 years .....	3	3
Female householder, no husband present .....	—	—
Householder worked in 1989 .....	—	—
With related children under 18 years .....	—	—
With related children under 5 years .....	—	—
Unrelated individuals .....	20	20
Nonfamily householder .....	—	—
65 years and over .....	—	—
Persons .....	80	80
Percent below poverty level .....	20.7	20.7
Persons under 18 years .....	53	53
Related children under 18 years .....	51	51
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	39	39
Persons 65 years and over .....	—	—
<b>Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	25	25
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	158	158



Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque, IA MSA	Dubuque County
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>		
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>85 140</b>	<b>85 140</b>
Native .....	84 601	84 601
Foreign born .....	539	539
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>		
Linguistically isolated households .....	127	127
<b>Persons 5 years and over</b> .....	<b>79 244</b>	<b>79 244</b>
Speak a language other than English .....	2 086	2 086
Do not speak English "very well" .....	653	653
In linguistically isolated households .....	155	155
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>		
<b>Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school</b> .....	<b>23 326</b>	<b>23 326</b>
Preprimary school .....	1 909	1 909
Public school .....	889	889
Elementary or high school .....	15 774	15 774
Public school .....	10 805	10 805
College .....	5 643	5 643
Public college .....	2 138	2 138
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>		
<b>Persons 25 years and over</b> .....	<b>53 150</b>	<b>53 150</b>
Less than 9th grade .....	5 868	5 868
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	5 962	5 962
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	22 287	22 287
Some college, no degree .....	7 150	7 150
Associate degree .....	3 028	3 028
Bachelor's degree .....	6 163	6 163
Graduate or professional degree .....	2 692	2 692
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	77.7	77.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	16.7	16.7
<b>FERTILITY</b>		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years .....	1 322	1 322
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>		
<b>Persons 5 years and over</b> .....	<b>79 244</b>	<b>79 244</b>
Same house .....	49 467	49 467
Different house in United States .....	29 477	29 477
Central city of this MSA/PMSA .....	15 075	15 075
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA .....	4 994	4 994
Different MSA/PMSA .....	4 863	4 863
Not in an MSA/PMSA .....	4 545	4 545
Abroad .....	300	300
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>		
<b>Workers 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>41 033</b>	<b>41 033</b>
Car, truck, or van .....	34 949	34 949
Drove alone .....	30 452	30 452
Carpooled .....	4 497	4 497
Public transportation .....	370	370
Other means .....	3 146	3 146
Worked at home .....	2 568	2 568
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	14.6	14.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence .....	39 117	39 117
Central city .....	29 615	29 615
Outside central city .....	9 502	9 502
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence .....	1 916	1 916
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>		
<b>Persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>64 603</b>	<b>64 603</b>
In labor force .....	43 496	43 496
Employed .....	41 469	41 469
Unemployed .....	1 942	1 942
Percent of civilian labor force .....	4.5	4.5
<b>Females 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>33 983</b>	<b>33 983</b>
Employed .....	19 352	19 352
Unemployed .....	767	767
With own children under 6 years .....	5 175	5 175
In labor force .....	3 770	3 770
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	5 891	5 891
In labor force .....	4 678	4 678
<b>Persons 16 to 19 years</b> .....	<b>5 338</b>	<b>5 338</b>
Not enrolled in school .....	863	863
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	239	239
Not high school graduate .....	300	300
Employed .....	145	145
Unemployed .....	73	73
Not in labor force .....	75	75
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>		
<b>Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989</b> .....	<b>46 346</b>	<b>46 346</b>
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	33 347	33 347
50 to 52 weeks .....	25 390	25 390
<b>DISABILITY</b>		
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years</b> .....	<b>52 147</b>	<b>52 147</b>
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	2 184	2 184
With a mobility limitation .....	816	816
In labor force .....	245	245
With a self-care limitation .....	1 742	1 742
With a work disability .....	3 528	3 528
In labor force .....	1 724	1 724
Prevented from working .....	1 519	1 519
No work disability .....	48 619	48 619
In labor force .....	40 421	40 421
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>11 007</b>	<b>11 007</b>
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	1 933	1 933
With a mobility limitation .....	1 453	1 453
With a self-care limitation .....	1 124	1 124

Table 31. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque, IA MSA	Dubuque County
<b>OCCUPATION</b>		
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	41 469	41 469
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	3 967	3 967
Professional specialty occupations .....	5 402	5 402
Technicians and related support occupations .....	1 138	1 138
Sales occupations .....	4 475	4 475
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	6 164	6 164
Private household occupations .....	103	103
Protective service occupations .....	440	440
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	6 118	6 118
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	2 315	2 315
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	4 378	4 378
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	3 400	3 400
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	1 683	1 683
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	1 886	1 886
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>		
Households .....	30 429	30 429
Less than \$5,000 .....	1 390	1 390
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	2 850	2 850
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	3 031	3 031
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	5 958	5 958
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	5 741	5 741
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	5 943	5 943
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	3 896	3 896
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	876	876
\$100,000 or more .....	744	744
Median (dollars) .....	28 340	28 340
Mean (dollars) .....	34 208	34 208
Families .....	21 923	21 923
Median income (dollars) .....	33 917	33 917
Per capita income (dollars) .....	12 439	12 439
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>		
Households .....	30 429	30 429
With earnings .....	24 166	24 166
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	34 394	34 394
With Social Security income .....	8 829	8 829
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	8 187	8 187
With public assistance income .....	1 710	1 710
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	4 086	4 086
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>		
Families (dollars) .....	39 920	39 920
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	39 559	39 559
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	42 860	42 860
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	43 797	43 797
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	19 881	19 881
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	13 344	13 344
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>		
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>		
Families .....	21 882	21 872
Householder worked in 1989 .....	17 460	17 450
With related children under 18 years .....	11 255	11 234
With related children under 5 years .....	4 582	4 576
Married-couple families .....	18 802	18 793
Householder worked in 1989 .....	15 395	15 386
With related children under 18 years .....	9 611	9 598
With related children under 5 years .....	3 958	3 952
Female householder, no husband present .....	2 398	2 397
Householder worked in 1989 .....	1 541	1 540
With related children under 18 years .....	1 393	1 385
With related children under 5 years .....	521	521
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	11 100	11 094
Nonfamily householder .....	8 458	8 452
65 years and over .....	4 088	4 099
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	82 005	81 989
Persons under 18 years .....	22 929	22 929
Related children under 18 years .....	22 796	22 796
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	16 954	16 954
Persons 65 years and over .....	10 957	10 968
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>		
Families .....	1 639	1 639
Percent below poverty level .....	7.5	7.5
Householder worked in 1989 .....	968	968
With related children under 18 years .....	1 279	1 279
With related children under 5 years .....	692	692
Married-couple families .....	849	849
Householder worked in 1989 .....	552	552
With related children under 18 years .....	554	554
With related children under 5 years .....	281	281
Female householder, no husband present .....	731	731
Householder worked in 1989 .....	372	372
With related children under 18 years .....	676	676
With related children under 5 years .....	383	383
Unrelated individuals .....	2 791	2 770
Nonfamily householder .....	1 456	1 435
65 years and over .....	1 061	1 061
Persons .....	8 347	8 326
Percent below poverty level .....	10.2	10.2
Persons under 18 years .....	2 910	2 910
Related children under 18 years .....	2 789	2 789
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	1 788	1 788
Persons 65 years and over .....	1 343	1 343
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	3 323	3 323
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	11 530	11 509

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque, IA MSA	Dubuque County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Dubuque County						
		Total	Dubuque city	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.02	Tract 11.02	Tract 12.03	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02	Tract 101.03
All housing units.....	32 053	32 053	22 377	1 841	914	2 076	1 648	788	1 769	1 008
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>										
1989 to March 1990.....	320	320	168	22	51	6	20	21	41	—
1985 to 1988.....	896	896	520	67	30	38	76	71	101	20
1980 to 1984.....	1 460	1 460	812	—	85	54	79	61	142	66
1970 to 1979.....	6 521	6 521	3 566	93	318	435	818	330	902	478
1960 to 1969.....	5 156	5 156	3 627	368	108	610	584	158	244	170
1950 to 1959.....	4 020	4 020	3 098	433	173	399	58	60	100	97
1940 to 1949.....	1 912	1 912	1 485	224	63	45	—	23	54	44
1939 or earlier.....	11 768	11 768	9 101	634	86	489	13	64	185	133
<b>BEDROOMS</b>										
No bedroom.....	405	405	398	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
1 bedroom.....	3 555	3 555	3 184	101	17	204	140	17	40	37
2 bedrooms.....	7 999	7 999	6 117	409	218	399	276	359	372	308
3 bedrooms.....	14 127	14 127	9 299	864	415	1 127	946	348	947	525
4 bedrooms.....	5 003	5 003	2 858	401	245	294	272	58	359	101
5 or more bedrooms.....	964	964	521	66	19	52	14	—	51	37
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	147	147	136	—	34	—	17	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	37	37	37	—	5	—	2	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	31 898	31 898	22 277	1 835	914	2 076	1 648	782	1 769	1 008
Source of water, public system or private company.....	25 970	25 970	21 779	1 841	780	1 747	1 557	409	558	629
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	25 911	25 911	21 620	1 730	756	1 744	1 601	436	555	607
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	112	112	41	9	—	—	6	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	40	40	15	9	—	—	6	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	28	28	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	30 799	30 799	21 437	1 790	896	2 035	1 595	765	1 718	993
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>										
Utility gas.....	20 481	20 481	16 938	1 488	686	1 512	1 243	556	345	715
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	2 506	2 506	286	5	6	74	12	93	518	85
Electricity.....	2 804	2 804	1 926	43	98	244	243	15	275	44
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	3 663	3 663	1 872	231	90	142	69	53	380	97
All other fuels.....	1 328	1 328	398	23	16	63	28	48	200	52
No fuel used.....	17	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>										
None.....	2 673	2 673	2 432	150	17	81	33	22	11	27
1.....	9 985	9 985	7 789	479	214	682	398	239	325	287
2.....	12 567	12 567	8 297	857	515	860	833	359	817	452
3 or more.....	5 574	5 574	2 919	304	150	412	331	145	565	227
Vehicles per household.....	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.3	1.9
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	21 931	21 931	14 172	1 433	794	1 543	1 210	700	1 494	854
1989 to March 1990.....	1 687	1 687	1 089	133	86	54	103	130	150	67
1985 to 1988.....	4 454	4 454	3 075	289	227	244	341	188	295	271
1980 to 1984.....	2 524	2 524	1 458	112	88	181	154	135	231	111
1970 to 1979.....	5 699	5 699	3 205	315	192	425	425	141	577	200
1969 or earlier.....	7 567	7 567	5 345	584	201	639	187	106	241	205
Renter-occupied housing units.....	8 868	8 868	7 265	357	102	492	385	65	224	139
1989 to March 1990.....	3 550	3 550	2 972	124	48	230	145	17	89	69
1985 to 1988.....	3 091	3 091	2 518	172	24	141	168	10	99	42
1980 to 1984.....	1 185	1 185	946	25	19	90	27	6	23	8
1970 to 1979.....	698	698	605	31	11	27	45	32	2	20
1969 or earlier.....	344	344	224	5	—	4	—	—	11	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
No telephone in unit.....	640	640	508	4	12	45	10	6	17	27
Householder 65 years and over.....	7 355	7 355	5 565	539	164	406	197	150	180	187
Owner-occupied housing units.....	5 658	5 658	4 026	462	147	343	103	125	172	187
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	39	39	19	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	72	72	40	—	7	—	4	—	—	8
No vehicle available.....	1 685	1 685	1 512	144	6	22	33	16	9	6
Complete plumbing facilities.....	30 731	30 731	21 399	1 781	896	2 035	1 589	765	1 718	993
1.00 or less persons per room.....	30 265	30 265	21 096	1 781	881	1 984	1 580	752	1 685	988
1.01 or more persons per room.....	466	466	303	—	15	51	9	13	33	5
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	68	68	38	9	—	—	6	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	68	68	38	9	—	—	6	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	40 257	40 257	40 014	60 330	57 405	45 603	43 059	31 057	49 722	34 645
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	19 668	19 668	19 151	29 518	32 274	17 025	26 554	18 308	23 491	16 794
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	3 226	3 226	2 411	104	27	195	59	43	89	106
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 054	1 054	526	77	27	41	14	36	43	77
Renter-occupied housing units.....	2 172	2 172	1 885	27	—	154	45	7	46	29



Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque city, Dubuque County								
	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 2.99	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02
All housing units .....	1 365	461	—	887	1 448	1 877	1 315	1 163	1 499
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>									
1989 to March 1990 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
1985 to 1988 .....	14	—	—	—	17	—	64	—	—
1980 to 1984 .....	16	—	—	26	147	61	35	32	17
1970 to 1979 .....	153	—	—	47	177	42	47	24	24
1960 to 1969 .....	58	19	—	68	39	79	120	52	85
1950 to 1959 .....	72	10	—	138	268	90	163	44	130
1940 to 1949 .....	—	22	—	89	251	190	61	35	97
1939 or earlier .....	1 052	410	—	519	549	1 415	819	976	1 146
<b>BEDROOMS</b>									
No bedroom .....	116	19	—	7	14	35	71	23	15
1 bedroom .....	774	99	—	133	216	303	195	222	240
2 bedrooms .....	328	186	—	309	486	682	343	288	444
3 bedrooms .....	65	142	—	339	558	691	498	449	495
4 bedrooms .....	40	—	—	75	165	142	158	148	225
5 or more bedrooms .....	42	15	—	24	9	24	50	33	80
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	63	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
Complete kitchen facilities .....	1 334	449	—	874	1 440	1 877	1 304	1 163	1 499
Source of water, public system or private company .....	1 365	451	—	887	1 347	1 877	1 308	1 163	1 499
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	1 358	451	—	887	1 342	1 877	1 278	1 163	1 481
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units .....	1 151	420	—	857	1 417	1 722	1 257	1 093	1 437
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>									
Utility gas .....	799	374	—	740	1 046	1 517	987	952	1 160
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	6	17	—	—	5	30	11	5	22
Electricity .....	244	19	—	8	223	33	43	35	41
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	33	10	—	104	130	137	183	79	176
All other fuels .....	59	—	—	5	13	5	33	22	31
No fuel used .....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>									
None .....	486	135	—	117	226	304	139	122	148
1 .....	473	145	—	331	506	744	536	514	669
2 .....	161	122	—	277	525	480	432	322	455
3 or more .....	31	18	—	132	160	194	150	135	165
Vehicles per household .....	.8	1.1	—	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units .....	114	157	—	569	1 013	916	708	602	807
1989 to March 1990 .....	—	—	—	37	85	53	45	36	58
1985 to 1988 .....	19	35	—	104	137	198	166	123	201
1980 to 1984 .....	18	—	—	45	110	59	94	86	86
1970 to 1979 .....	28	37	—	133	204	196	86	107	185
1969 or earlier .....	49	85	—	250	477	410	317	250	277
Renter-occupied housing units .....	1 037	263	—	288	404	806	549	491	630
1989 to March 1990 .....	444	87	—	127	125	301	274	275	229
1985 to 1988 .....	296	87	—	104	166	305	151	171	256
1980 to 1984 .....	169	34	—	38	86	101	41	24	64
1970 to 1979 .....	88	48	—	6	27	75	42	15	34
1969 or earlier .....	40	7	—	13	—	24	41	6	47
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
No telephone in unit .....	158	46	—	19	13	62	43	30	47
Householder 65 years and over .....	312	129	—	241	547	492	254	214	295
Owner-occupied housing units .....	71	68	—	184	408	351	174	168	219
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	7
No vehicle available .....	225	65	—	78	173	195	69	44	52
Complete plumbing facilities .....	1 151	411	—	857	1 417	1 722	1 257	1 093	1 437
1.00 or less persons per room .....	1 146	380	—	841	1 397	1 691	1 233	1 080	1 424
1.01 or more persons per room .....	5	31	—	16	20	31	24	13	13
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	18 243	17 507	—	27 965	31 324	25 777	37 577	40 624	38 322
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	15 997	13 770	—	17 199	14 770	14 492	20 020	17 319	18 825
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	317	95	—	102	192	358	195	228	169
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	5	—	30	37	56	28	17	30
Renter-occupied housing units .....	317	90	—	72	155	302	167	211	139

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque city, Dubuque County—Con.							
	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11.01	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 12.01	Tract 12.02
<b>All housing units</b> .....	<b>1 841</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>1 514</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>1 224</b>	<b>1 799</b>	<b>1 254</b>	<b>906</b>
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>								
1989 to March 1990 .....	22	51	11	17	21	—	6	—
1985 to 1988 .....	67	30	15	8	84	20	6	55
1980 to 1984 .....	—	85	20	42	23	32	20	101
1970 to 1979 .....	93	318	72	202	193	339	151	365
1960 to 1969 .....	368	108	166	43	562	541	324	335
1950 to 1959 .....	433	173	368	13	295	367	396	41
1940 to 1949 .....	224	63	202	—	5	37	157	—
1939 or earlier .....	634	86	660	5	41	463	194	9
<b>BEDROOMS</b>								
No bedroom .....	—	—	6	40	—	—	17	29
1 bedroom .....	101	17	75	147	9	202	105	199
2 bedrooms .....	409	218	465	103	154	350	332	344
3 bedrooms .....	864	415	779	40	750	1 000	592	244
4 bedrooms .....	401	245	155	—	284	208	187	84
5 or more bedrooms .....	66	19	34	—	27	39	21	6
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	34	—	33	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	5	—	13	—	—	—	11
Vacant condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Complete kitchen facilities .....	1 835	914	1 508	330	1 224	1 799	1 247	906
Source of water, public system or private company .....	1 841	780	1 514	330	1 218	1 721	1 217	899
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	1 730	756	1 509	330	1 207	1 714	1 239	906
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	9	—	4	—	10	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—	4	—	10	—	—	—
<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>1 790</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>1 476</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>1 220</b>	<b>1 763</b>	<b>1 243</b>	<b>873</b>
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>								
Utility gas .....	1 488	686	1 181	92	1 107	1 346	990	508
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	5	6	11	—	8	20	27	—
Electricity .....	43	98	21	210	35	224	63	333
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	231	90	253	9	36	123	127	27
All other fuels .....	23	16	10	—	34	50	36	5
No fuel used .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>								
None .....	150	17	143	62	41	76	57	150
1 .....	479	214	547	152	275	639	515	373
2 .....	857	515	599	77	685	726	488	281
3 or more .....	304	150	187	20	219	322	183	69
Vehicles per household .....	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.3
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>								
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>1 433</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>1 208</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>1 094</b>	<b>1 287</b>	<b>1 034</b>	<b>314</b>
1989 to March 1990 .....	133	86	82	—	92	34	71	58
1985 to 1988 .....	289	227	270	42	208	184	166	69
1980 to 1984 .....	112	88	88	11	121	148	79	36
1970 to 1979 .....	315	192	222	27	241	350	234	74
1969 or earlier .....	584	201	546	9	432	571	484	77
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>357</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>559</b>
1989 to March 1990 .....	124	48	133	70	62	225	94	156
1985 to 1988 .....	172	24	94	85	36	134	71	186
1980 to 1984 .....	25	19	16	25	18	90	31	134
1970 to 1979 .....	31	11	—	42	—	27	7	83
1969 or earlier .....	5	—	25	—	10	—	6	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
No telephone in unit .....	4	12	—	—	5	42	15	—
Householder 65 years and over .....	539	164	515	166	261	356	394	320
Owner-occupied housing units .....	462	147	486	58	242	299	366	51
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	9	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	—	7	—	—	—	—	15	—
No vehicle available .....	144	6	131	62	20	22	51	134
Complete plumbing facilities .....	1 781	896	1 472	311	1 210	1 763	1 243	873
1.00 or less persons per room .....	1 781	881	1 433	308	1 206	1 717	1 233	860
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	15	39	3	4	46	10	13
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	9	—	4	—	10	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	9	—	4	—	10	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	60 330	57 405	31 788	58 531	45 806	42 953	35 013	44 964
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	29 518	32 274	23 268	19 878	19 961	16 822	29 571	20 671
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	104	27	70	65	62	183	41	63
Owner-occupied housing units .....	77	27	52	6	36	34	5	6
Renter-occupied housing units .....	27	—	18	59	26	149	36	57

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque city, Dubuque County—Con.				Remainder of Dubuque County			
	Tract 12.03 (pt.)	Tract 101.01 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 12.03 (pt.)
All housing units .....	1 505	413	45	617	—	—	277	143
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>								
1989 to March 1990 .....	18	16	—	—	—	—	6	2
1985 to 1988 .....	70	50	—	20	—	—	18	6
1980 to 1984 .....	63	50	—	42	—	—	22	16
1970 to 1979 .....	761	214	26	318	—	—	96	57
1960 to 1969 .....	550	26	13	71	—	—	69	34
1950 to 1959 .....	35	10	6	46	—	—	32	23
1940 to 1949 .....	—	23	—	29	—	—	8	—
1939 or earlier .....	8	24	—	91	—	—	26	5
<b>BEDROOMS</b>								
No bedroom .....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom .....	124	—	13	10	—	—	—	—
2 bedrooms .....	225	259	4	188	—	—	2	16
3 bedrooms .....	883	126	28	341	—	—	49	51
4 bedrooms .....	260	22	—	59	—	—	127	63
5 or more bedrooms .....	13	—	—	19	—	—	86	12
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units .....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Renter-occupied condominium housing units .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Complete kitchen facilities .....	1 505	407	45	617	—	—	277	143
Source of water, public system or private company .....	1 485	316	13	548	—	—	26	72
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	1 489	343	19	541	—	—	30	112
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units .....	1 458	405	42	606	—	—	272	137
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>								
Utility gas .....	1 136	310	12	507	—	—	166	107
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	12	50	16	35	—	—	54	—
Electricity .....	238	15	—	—	—	—	20	5
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	47	12	7	58	—	—	19	22
All other fuels .....	25	18	7	6	—	—	13	3
No fuel used .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>								
None .....	28	13	—	18	—	—	5	5
1 .....	345	154	12	166	—	—	43	53
2 .....	794	173	11	317	—	—	134	39
3 or more .....	291	65	19	105	—	—	90	40
Vehicles per household .....	1.9	1.8	2.3	1.9	—	—	2.3	1.9
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units .....	1 101	360	25	547	—	—	256	109
1989 to March 1990 .....	90	68	—	61	—	—	20	13
1985 to 1988 .....	303	138	12	184	—	—	60	38
1980 to 1984 .....	142	85	—	50	—	—	33	12
1970 to 1979 .....	396	47	6	125	—	—	75	29
1969 or earlier .....	170	22	7	127	—	—	68	17
Renter-occupied housing units .....	357	45	17	59	—	—	16	28
1989 to March 1990 .....	140	7	10	41	—	—	5	5
1985 to 1988 .....	155	—	7	18	—	—	7	13
1980 to 1984 .....	25	6	—	—	—	—	—	2
1970 to 1979 .....	37	32	—	—	—	—	—	8
1969 or earlier .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
No telephone in unit .....	6	6	—	—	—	—	3	4
Householder 65 years and over .....	165	79	—	122	—	—	50	32
Owner-occupied housing units .....	86	64	—	122	—	—	44	17
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available .....	28	7	—	6	—	—	—	5
Complete plumbing facilities .....	1 452	405	42	606	—	—	272	137
1.00 or less persons per room .....	1 450	392	42	601	—	—	267	130
1.01 or more persons per room .....	2	13	—	5	—	—	5	7
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	43 575	26 557	40 885	34 919	—	—	58 925	37 849
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	27 515	18 600	12 789	22 904	—	—	23 061	14 309
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	53	28	6	53	—	—	12	6
Owner-occupied housing units .....	12	21	6	41	—	—	7	2
Renter-occupied housing units .....	41	7	—	12	—	—	5	4



Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Dubuque County—Con.							
	Tract 101.01 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106
All housing units.....	375	1 724	391	1 780	956	1 387	1 546	1 097
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	5	41	—	14	38	16	11	19
1985 to 1988.....	21	101	—	78	21	44	57	30
1980 to 1984.....	11	142	24	112	52	48	130	91
1970 to 1979.....	116	876	160	619	165	218	343	305
1960 to 1969.....	132	231	99	279	91	174	252	168
1950 to 1959.....	50	94	51	151	96	167	175	83
1940 to 1949.....	—	54	15	64	49	87	130	20
1939 or earlier.....	40	185	42	463	444	633	448	381
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
1 bedroom.....	17	27	27	63	32	45	105	37
2 bedrooms.....	100	368	120	327	159	222	293	193
3 bedrooms.....	222	919	184	920	453	613	748	579
4 bedrooms.....	36	359	42	418	241	363	349	239
5 or more bedrooms.....	—	51	18	52	71	144	51	42
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	375	1 724	391	1 747	953	1 384	1 543	1 084
Source of water, public system or private company.....	93	545	81	936	262	718	1 404	54
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	93	536	66	897	277	737	1 401	142
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	30	7	—	3	31
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	5	7	—	—	13
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	360	1 676	387	1 740	930	1 353	1 510	997
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	246	333	208	689	228	363	1 201	2
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	43	502	50	427	247	429	88	380
Electricity.....	—	275	44	162	48	140	123	61
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	41	373	39	256	315	345	65	316
All other fuels.....	30	193	46	206	92	76	33	238
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	9	11	9	44	41	52	52	13
1.....	85	313	121	367	157	372	561	124
2.....	186	806	135	782	528	582	627	451
3 or more.....	80	546	122	547	204	347	270	409
Vehicles per household.....	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	340	1 469	307	1 474	689	1 088	1 194	833
1989 to March 1990.....	62	150	6	82	41	86	86	52
1985 to 1988.....	50	283	87	292	98	132	222	117
1980 to 1984.....	50	231	61	193	92	136	147	111
1970 to 1979.....	94	571	75	473	186	282	409	300
1969 or earlier.....	84	234	78	434	272	452	330	253
Renter-occupied housing units.....	20	207	80	266	241	265	316	164
1989 to March 1990.....	10	79	28	87	87	107	118	52
1985 to 1988.....	10	92	24	113	63	87	125	39
1980 to 1984.....	—	23	8	37	42	29	53	45
1970 to 1979.....	—	2	20	18	19	11	7	8
1969 or earlier.....	—	11	—	11	30	31	13	20
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	—	17	27	13	9	19	27	13
Householder 65 years and over.....	71	180	65	315	187	367	348	175
Owner-occupied housing units.....	61	172	65	301	174	320	313	165
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	7	5	—	—	8
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	8	1	3	3	7	6
No vehicle available.....	9	9	—	30	27	48	36	9
Complete plumbing facilities.....	360	1 676	387	1 730	923	1 353	1 510	984
1.00 or less persons per room.....	360	1 643	387	1 671	911	1 329	1 510	961
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	33	—	59	12	24	—	23
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	10	7	—	—	13
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	10	7	—	—	13
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	35 822	49 872	34 157	40 669	33 642	33 762	37 753	42 891
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	17 650	24 370	12 289	21 145	22 989	21 698	20 632	28 667
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	15	83	53	150	150	151	133	62
Owner-occupied housing units.....	15	37	36	98	90	115	89	39
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	46	17	52	60	36	44	23

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Oubuque, IA MSA	Oubuque County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Oubuque County						
		Total	Oubuque city	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.02	Tract 11.02	Tract 12.03	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02	Tract 101.03
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>17 489</b>	<b>17 489</b>	<b>12 459</b>	<b>1 348</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>1 347</b>	<b>1 185</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>1 027</b>	<b>501</b>
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
With a mortgage.....	9 725	9 725	6 780	686	484	684	966	124	812	277
Less than \$300.....	358	358	269	8	6	33	35	6	4	—
\$300 to \$399.....	1 290	1 290	995	50	16	63	120	—	63	32
\$400 to \$499.....	1 908	1 908	1 315	105	50	134	126	19	100	56
\$500 to \$599.....	1 882	1 882	1 349	111	74	175	201	26	160	51
\$600 to \$799.....	2 556	2 556	1 699	183	154	155	358	50	272	101
\$800 to \$999.....	1 095	1 095	713	114	120	44	111	23	164	31
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	401	401	246	57	31	53	15	—	39	6
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	151	151	134	42	16	—	—	—	6	—
\$2,000 or more.....	84	84	60	16	17	18	—	—	4	—
Median (dollars).....	567	567	557	682	722	558	600	658	643	599
Not mortgaged.....	7 764	7 764	5 679	662	210	663	219	129	215	224
Less than \$100.....	56	56	31	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	3 312	3 312	2 400	170	56	221	41	50	42	101
\$200 to \$299.....	3 555	3 555	2 608	316	76	342	146	79	128	98
\$300 to \$399.....	592	592	436	113	32	60	30	—	36	25
\$400 to \$499.....	142	142	106	16	46	23	2	—	5	—
\$500 or more.....	107	107	98	47	—	10	—	—	4	—
Median (dollars).....	210	210	211	237	253	222	243	213	244	207
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$20,000.....	3 877	3 877	2 877	298	61	268	84	37	78	78
Less than 20 percent.....	1 635	1 635	1 258	102	18	157	29	11	29	23
20 to 24 percent.....	523	523	392	31	10	37	8	20	11	4
25 to 29 percent.....	380	380	313	36	6	4	12	—	3	—
30 to 34 percent.....	315	315	224	23	—	2	14	—	—	13
35 percent or more.....	963	963	643	106	20	60	21	6	35	38
Not computed.....	61	61	47	—	7	8	—	—	—	—
Median.....	22.6	22.6	22.0	27.2	24.5	17.6	27.1	21.9	24.5	34.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	5 006	5 006	3 669	303	124	358	291	84	241	132
Less than 20 percent.....	3 265	3 265	2 430	187	66	251	131	73	90	91
20 to 24 percent.....	972	972	724	48	33	45	82	5	77	21
25 to 29 percent.....	462	462	318	32	12	27	53	6	44	5
30 to 34 percent.....	167	167	109	17	5	15	21	—	9	6
35 percent or more.....	140	140	88	19	8	20	4	—	21	9
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.4	15.4	15.1	17.1	19.3	14.8	20.9	11.0	22.0	12.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	4 316	4 316	2 923	316	148	349	449	82	307	155
Less than 20 percent.....	3 496	3 496	2 406	217	113	324	317	61	205	116
20 to 24 percent.....	610	610	403	68	23	14	118	16	70	34
25 to 29 percent.....	128	128	62	15	9	5	12	—	25	5
30 to 34 percent.....	52	52	30	—	—	—	2	5	7	—
35 percent or more.....	30	30	22	16	3	6	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.9	13.9	13.3	15.5	15.6	10.8	16.5	17.9	17.6	15.5
\$50,000 or more.....	4 290	4 290	2 990	431	361	372	361	50	401	136
Less than 20 percent.....	3 991	3 991	2 787	399	311	347	345	46	366	136
20 to 24 percent.....	217	217	152	7	25	7	13	4	29	—
25 to 29 percent.....	55	55	27	5	12	15	3	—	6	—
30 to 34 percent.....	12	12	12	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	15	15	12	—	5	3	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.0	11.0	11.1	10.0	13.7	10.2	12.6	10.0	12.5	10.0
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>8 392</b>	<b>8 392</b>	<b>7 214</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>127</b>
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Less than \$100.....	132	132	122	—	—	8	—	—	2	—
\$100 to \$199.....	916	916	773	21	—	14	—	22	2	13
\$200 to \$299.....	2 613	2 613	2 293	46	24	166	18	12	19	39
\$300 to \$399.....	2 554	2 554	2 180	71	30	164	114	16	90	27
\$400 to \$499.....	1 256	1 256	1 078	106	37	58	206	10	47	22
\$500 to \$599.....	395	395	342	38	—	60	33	5	9	14
\$600 to \$749.....	245	245	227	37	11	—	9	—	13	7
\$750 to \$999.....	12	12	9	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
\$1,000 or more.....	16	16	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	253	253	177	13	—	15	5	—	—	5
Median (dollars).....	315	315	314	417	394	331	427	247	377	356
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$10,000.....	2 700	2 700	2 395	16	12	173	50	29	51	29
Less than 20 percent.....	62	62	42	—	—	8	—	—	2	—
20 to 24 percent.....	151	151	139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	242	242	211	—	—	18	—	10	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	187	187	181	—	—	11	—	12	7	—
35 percent or more.....	1 834	1 834	1 641	16	12	136	43	7	42	20
Not computed.....	224	224	181	—	—	—	7	—	—	9
Median.....	49.8	49.8	49.7	50.0+	40.0	50.0+	50.0+	31.9	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	2 554	2 554	2 169	122	18	153	120	9	39	67
Less than 20 percent.....	584	584	465	53	6	21	6	—	8	—
20 to 24 percent.....	602	602	517	16	—	55	11	9	9	33
25 to 29 percent.....	507	507	444	4	—	30	32	—	6	13
30 to 34 percent.....	310	310	256	21	6	26	14	—	16	8
35 percent or more.....	479	479	435	28	6	19	57	—	—	13
Not computed.....	72	72	52	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Median.....	25.5	25.5	25.9	22.5	32.5	25.0	33.9	22.5	27.1	25.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	2 052	2 052	1 716	87	44	118	119	27	74	24
Less than 20 percent.....	1 483	1 483	1 253	34	38	65	92	12	43	19
20 to 24 percent.....	350	350	292	21	—	23	18	15	18	—
25 to 29 percent.....	116	116	105	25	6	19	2	—	2	—
30 to 34 percent.....	28	28	14	7	—	—	2	—	11	—
35 percent or more.....	11	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	64	64	41	—	—	11	5	—	—	5
Median.....	16.4	16.4	16.3	22.3	15.8	18.7	17.7	20.5	19.0	16.3
\$35,000 or more.....	1 086	1 086	934	107	28	41	96	—	21	7
Less than 20 percent.....	1 013	1 013	870	84	28	39	89	—	21	7
20 to 24 percent.....	26	26	26	10	—	—	7	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	47	47	38	13	—	2	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.4	11.4	11.5	14.0	12.0	11.1	13.5	—	12.9	12.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque city, Dubuque County								
	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 2.99	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7.01	Tract 7.02
Specified owner-occupied housing units	102	142	—	503	955	780	640	529	677
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	42	38	—	244	414	380	335	319	391
Less than \$300	—	19	—	19	34	17	11	17	5
\$300 to \$399	14	10	—	79	59	158	58	36	97
\$400 to \$499	28	9	—	68	114	106	62	55	79
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	59	81	66	85	65	87
\$600 to \$799	—	—	—	19	92	33	37	89	81
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	—	34	—	28	29	25
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	11	11
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	6	6
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	11	—
Median (dollars)	423	300	—	423	500	414	530	585	517
Not mortgaged	60	104	—	259	541	400	305	210	286
Less than \$100	—	5	—	—	19	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	34	86	—	137	317	267	147	138	111
\$200 to \$299	19	13	—	91	191	117	141	72	144
\$300 to \$399	7	—	—	16	14	16	9	—	18
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	6	—	—	4	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	9	—	—	4	—	13
Median (dollars)	175	165	—	197	186	177	202	183	216
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	73	100	—	178	247	279	176	137	158
Less than 20 percent	34	54	—	60	116	149	71	60	70
20 to 24 percent	4	23	—	24	29	37	18	20	13
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	22	47	10	39	12	18
30 to 34 percent	8	—	—	14	22	28	18	12	12
35 percent or more	27	23	—	58	33	45	30	27	45
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	6	—
Median	23.1	18.0	—	26.1	21.3	18.7	24.7	21.4	23.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	15	28	—	175	403	340	164	102	296
Less than 20 percent	15	24	—	132	299	283	107	49	173
20 to 24 percent	—	4	—	27	46	42	42	38	83
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	11	44	10	11	9	22
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	5	5	5	4	6	11
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	7
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.5	15.0	—	14.7	13.7	13.8	13.8	20.3	17.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	14	14	—	89	179	131	165	142	108
Less than 20 percent	14	14	—	89	167	126	137	125	108
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	12	5	17	12	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	—	11.9	10.0	13.4	11.8	14.0	15.4
\$50,000 or more	—	—	—	61	126	30	135	148	115
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	61	126	30	121	136	102
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	12	13
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	—	10.9	10.7	10.0	13.0	10.9	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 037	263	—	288	398	806	549	491	630
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	28	15	—	—	35	11	13	—	—
\$100 to \$199	290	43	—	28	87	56	73	50	21
\$200 to \$299	470	128	—	63	61	346	229	183	221
\$300 to \$399	169	51	—	103	125	293	110	169	256
\$400 to \$499	54	10	—	41	64	42	79	46	91
\$500 to \$599	17	5	—	21	5	19	22	17	10
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	21	—	5	26	9
\$750 to \$999	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	4	—	9	—	—	—
No cash rent	6	11	—	23	—	30	18	—	22
Median (dollars)	235	255	—	341	321	293	274	304	316
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	485	116	—	79	198	316	216	199	173
Less than 20 percent	7	9	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	43	18	—	—	28	—	25	—	—
25 to 29 percent	105	6	—	5	17	—	17	12	—
30 to 34 percent	58	—	—	—	15	20	22	18	—
35 percent or more	257	71	—	57	110	267	127	163	146
Not computed	15	12	—	17	16	29	25	6	27
Median	37.9	50.0+	—	50.0+	39.0	50.0+	40.2	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	263	73	—	102	85	282	137	102	227
Less than 20 percent	105	31	—	12	4	51	44	29	31
20 to 24 percent	71	23	—	21	18	74	33	42	73
25 to 29 percent	47	—	—	13	30	62	25	14	49
30 to 34 percent	19	—	—	17	11	30	—	7	26
35 percent or more	15	13	—	25	22	48	32	10	48
Not computed	6	6	—	14	—	17	3	—	—
Median	21.7	20.5	—	29.2	28.4	25.6	23.5	22.6	26.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	190	66	—	79	73	169	112	155	171
Less than 20 percent	165	54	—	56	53	125	83	118	124
20 to 24 percent	25	12	—	19	9	36	14	29	41
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	4	—	8	11	8	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	6
Median	13.3	13.0	—	17.5	16.8	14.1	16.8	14.2	15.9
\$35,000 or more	99	8	—	28	42	39	84	35	59
Less than 20 percent	99	8	—	28	42	39	80	35	49
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	10
Median	10.0	12.5	—	13.5	12.1	10.0	10.1	12.2	10.5



Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque city, Dubuque County—Con.							
	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11.01	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 12.01	Tract 12.02
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	1 348	694	1 135	55	1 038	1 169	961	300
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>								
With a mortgage .....	686	484	521	13	620	574	428	203
Less than \$300 .....	8	6	—	—	47	31	13	7
\$300 to \$399 .....	50	16	52	—	68	55	72	32
\$400 to \$499 .....	105	50	157	—	90	126	92	21
\$500 to \$599 .....	111	74	136	9	79	158	111	17
\$600 to \$799 .....	183	154	125	4	166	136	105	74
\$800 to \$999 .....	114	120	46	—	96	31	25	32
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	57	31	5	—	48	28	10	13
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	42	16	—	—	26	6	—	7
\$2,000 or more .....	16	17	—	—	—	3	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	682	722	530	586	616	542	539	669
Not mortgaged .....	662	210	614	42	418	595	533	97
Less than \$100 .....	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	170	56	262	11	135	207	193	34
\$200 to \$299 .....	316	76	324	31	239	303	271	56
\$300 to \$399 .....	113	32	22	—	38	52	50	7
\$400 to \$499 .....	16	46	—	—	6	19	7	—
\$500 or more .....	47	—	6	—	—	7	12	—
Median (dollars) .....	237	253	208	224	223	220	217	225
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$20,000 .....	298	61	381	11	164	248	228	18
Less than 20 percent .....	102	18	130	—	74	150	120	6
20 to 24 percent .....	31	10	80	—	20	37	29	—
25 to 29 percent .....	36	6	80	5	9	1	18	—
30 to 34 percent .....	23	—	39	—	17	—	13	—
35 percent or more .....	106	20	47	6	33	52	48	12
Not computed .....	—	7	5	—	11	8	—	—
Median .....	27.2	24.5	23.6	35.4	20.6	17.1	19.7	37.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	303	124	337	41	234	334	315	88
Less than 20 percent .....	187	66	187	28	180	234	223	59
20 to 24 percent .....	48	33	115	13	19	40	70	12
25 to 29 percent .....	32	12	30	—	23	25	16	11
30 to 34 percent .....	17	5	5	—	12	15	—	—
35 percent or more .....	19	8	—	—	—	20	6	6
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	17.1	19.3	16.3	10.0	13.1	14.9	13.9	14.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	316	148	222	—	268	319	198	100
Less than 20 percent .....	217	113	195	—	206	303	174	75
20 to 24 percent .....	68	23	13	—	46	10	24	25
25 to 29 percent .....	15	9	14	—	4	3	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	16	3	—	—	—	3	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	15.5	15.6	11.4	—	11.0	11.0	10.8	13.0
\$50,000 or more .....	431	361	195	3	372	268	220	94
Less than 20 percent .....	399	311	183	3	351	263	204	81
20 to 24 percent .....	27	25	12	—	12	2	16	13
25 to 29 percent .....	5	12	—	—	5	3	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	8	—	—	4	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	10.0	13.7	10.1	10.0	12.4	10.0	10.0	12.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	332	102	268	222	126	474	203	559
<b>GROSS RENT</b>								
Less than \$100 .....	—	—	—	12	—	8	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	21	—	8	49	—	12	11	—
\$200 to \$299 .....	46	24	94	63	42	166	59	45
\$300 to \$399 .....	71	30	88	56	49	162	75	251
\$400 to \$499 .....	106	37	22	13	17	58	43	142
\$500 to \$599 .....	38	—	7	8	—	—	6	70
\$600 to \$749 .....	37	11	31	21	18	—	—	27
\$750 to \$999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
\$1,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent .....	13	—	18	—	—	11	9	6
Median (dollars) .....	417	394	316	255	315	331	340	382
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$10,000 .....	16	12	50	100	26	168	40	121
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—	—	6	—	8	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	25	—	18	—	6
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	6	6	—	11	—	6
35 percent or more .....	16	12	38	38	16	131	34	104
Not computed .....	—	—	6	—	10	—	6	5
Median .....	50.0+	40.0	50.0+	28.8	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	122	18	98	48	40	151	64	220
Less than 20 percent .....	53	6	31	9	—	21	20	12
20 to 24 percent .....	16	—	21	9	13	55	5	13
25 to 29 percent .....	4	—	28	13	15	30	15	63
30 to 34 percent .....	21	6	4	12	12	26	6	53
35 percent or more .....	28	6	8	5	—	19	18	79
Not computed .....	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	22.5	32.5	23.6	27.3	27.3	25.0	27.3	32.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	87	44	73	30	38	118	42	122
Less than 20 percent .....	34	38	51	21	38	65	33	85
20 to 24 percent .....	21	—	22	—	—	23	5	13
25 to 29 percent .....	25	6	—	9	—	19	—	13
30 to 34 percent .....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	22.3	15.8	16.5	14.7	16.5	18.7	17.5	18.0
\$35,000 or more .....	107	28	47	44	22	37	57	96
Less than 20 percent .....	84	28	41	44	13	37	52	96
20 to 24 percent .....	10	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	13	—	6	—	—	—	5	—
Median .....	14.0	12.0	11.7	10.0	18.9	11.3	10.0	13.1

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque city, Dubuque County—Con.				Remainder of Dubuque County			
	Tract 12.03 (pt.)	Tract 101.01 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 12.03 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 101	37	25	268	—	—	178	84
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>								
With a mortgage	917	22	19	130	—	—	110	49
Less than \$300	35	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
\$300 to \$399	118	—	—	21	—	—	8	2
\$400 to \$499	123	—	6	24	—	—	8	3
\$500 to \$599	188	—	7	16	—	—	17	13
\$600 to \$799	338	13	6	44	—	—	19	20
\$800 to \$999	105	9	—	19	—	—	13	6
\$1,000 to \$1,499	10	—	—	6	—	—	25	5
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
Median (dollars)	597	738	525	611	—	—	825	668
Not mortgaged	184	15	6	138	—	—	68	35
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	34	5	—	56	—	—	14	7
\$200 to \$299	125	10	6	63	—	—	39	21
\$300 to \$399	23	—	—	19	—	—	8	7
\$400 to \$499	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Median (dollars)	244	213	275	213	—	—	248	238
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$20,000	75	10	—	35	—	—	20	9
Less than 20 percent	24	5	—	15	—	—	7	5
20 to 24 percent	8	5	—	4	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	10	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
30 to 34 percent	14	—	—	4	—	—	2	—
35 percent or more	19	—	—	12	—	—	8	2
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	27.7	20.0	—	23.1	—	—	30.0	19.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	270	—	12	88	—	—	24	21
Less than 20 percent	120	—	6	58	—	—	17	11
20 to 24 percent	76	—	—	16	—	—	5	6
25 to 29 percent	51	—	6	5	—	—	2	2
30 to 34 percent	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
35 percent or more	4	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.0	—	22.5	12.8	—	—	13.3	19.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	425	18	—	67	—	—	30	24
Less than 20 percent	300	5	—	38	—	—	21	17
20 to 24 percent	111	8	—	29	—	—	4	7
25 to 29 percent	12	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
30 to 34 percent	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.6	22.5	—	15.5	—	—	10.0	12.0
\$50,000 or more	331	9	13	78	—	—	104	30
Less than 20 percent	320	5	13	78	—	—	84	25
20 to 24 percent	9	4	—	—	—	—	5	4
25 to 29 percent	2	—	—	—	—	—	12	1
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.5	10.0	14.6	10.0	—	—	12.5	13.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	357	45	17	47	—	—	11	28
<b>GROSS RENT</b>								
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	12	—	—	—	—	2	—
\$200 to \$299	18	12	13	10	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	100	16	—	6	—	—	2	14
\$400 to \$499	204	—	4	5	—	—	—	2
\$500 to \$599	21	5	—	14	—	—	3	12
\$600 to \$749	9	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	5	—	—	5	—	—	4	—
Median (dollars)	428	247	216	475	—	—	319	400
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$10,000	42	19	7	12	—	—	5	8
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	12	7	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	35	7	—	12	—	—	5	8
Not computed	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	34.0	32.5	50.0+	—	—	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	101	9	10	17	—	—	2	19
Less than 20 percent	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
20 to 24 percent	11	9	—	10	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	32	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
35 percent or more	52	—	—	7	—	—	—	5
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Median	35.3	22.5	19.2	24.2	—	—	—	32.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	119	17	—	11	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	92	12	—	6	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	18	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Median	17.7	10.0	—	12.5	—	—	—	—
\$35,000 or more	95	—	—	7	—	—	4	1
Less than 20 percent	88	—	—	7	—	—	2	1
20 to 24 percent	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Median	13.5	—	—	12.5	—	—	10.0	12.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Dubuque County—Con.							
	Tract 101.01 (pt.)	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	216	1 002	233	998	262	598	1 012	447
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>								
With a mortgage .....	102	793	147	591	127	255	523	248
Less than \$300 .....	6	4	—	9	4	22	36	6
\$300 to \$399 .....	—	63	11	85	32	37	27	30
\$400 to \$499 .....	19	94	32	139	18	79	148	53
\$500 to \$599 .....	26	153	35	94	23	47	65	60
\$600 to \$799 .....	37	266	57	137	37	56	169	59
\$800 to \$999 .....	14	164	12	82	9	14	54	14
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	—	39	—	39	4	—	19	24
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	2
\$2,000 or more .....	—	4	—	—	—	—	5	—
Median (dollars) .....	600	645	583	562	528	487	586	539
Not mortgaged .....	114	209	86	407	135	343	489	199
Less than \$100 .....	—	—	—	5	9	9	—	2
\$100 to \$199 .....	45	42	45	153	77	152	290	87
\$200 to \$299 .....	69	122	35	199	45	150	170	97
\$300 to \$399 .....	—	36	6	47	3	20	20	9
\$400 to \$499 .....	—	5	—	1	1	12	9	4
\$500 or more .....	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	213	242	195	219	182	205	191	208
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$20,000 .....	27	78	43	177	71	197	304	74
Less than 20 percent .....	6	29	8	69	35	86	107	25
20 to 24 percent .....	15	11	—	29	4	21	33	18
25 to 29 percent .....	—	3	—	24	5	16	11	3
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	9	17	10	12	38	3
35 percent or more .....	6	35	26	38	17	59	109	20
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	5
Median .....	22.5	24.5	47.5	23.4	20.6	22.6	29.1	22.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	84	229	44	295	89	159	256	136
Less than 20 percent .....	73	84	33	158	79	125	149	106
20 to 24 percent .....	5	77	5	74	6	21	40	9
25 to 29 percent .....	6	38	—	34	—	7	44	11
30 to 34 percent .....	—	9	6	16	2	6	15	2
35 percent or more .....	—	21	—	13	2	—	8	8
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	11.0	22.0	10.8	19.2	12.7	11.8	16.7	14.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	64	307	88	269	75	156	253	127
Less than 20 percent .....	56	205	78	188	51	136	223	115
20 to 24 percent .....	8	70	5	52	20	17	19	5
25 to 29 percent .....	—	25	5	21	4	3	6	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	7	—	8	—	—	—	7
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	17.2	17.6	15.5	14.5	16.8	13.2	12.9	10.2
\$50,000 or more .....	41	388	58	257	27	86	199	110
Less than 20 percent .....	41	353	58	232	24	86	192	109
20 to 24 percent .....	—	29	—	17	3	—	7	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	6	—	8	—	—	—	1
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	10.0	12.3	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.2	10.9
<b>GROSS RENT</b>	20	168	80	211	89	188	293	90
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....								
Less than \$100 .....	—	2	—	—	4	—	4	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	10	2	13	17	17	27	46	9
\$200 to \$299 .....	—	6	29	74	39	58	97	17
\$300 to \$399 .....	—	90	21	50	18	65	89	25
\$400 to \$499 .....	10	43	17	34	6	4	48	14
\$500 to \$599 .....	—	9	—	8	2	16	—	3
\$600 to \$749 .....	—	13	—	2	—	—	—	3
\$750 to \$999 .....	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more .....	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
No cash rent .....	—	—	—	23	3	18	9	19
Median (dollars) .....	325	382	292	303	241	300	294	341
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$10,000 .....	10	44	17	45	44	51	73	8
Less than 20 percent .....	—	2	—	—	—	3	15	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—	2	4	—	6	—
25 to 29 percent .....	10	—	—	2	13	—	4	2
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	42	8	24	24	33	43	6
Not computed .....	—	—	9	15	3	11	5	—
Median .....	27.5	50.0+	50.0+	50.0	50.0+	47.3	38.8	45.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	—	29	—	55	11	58	125	36
Less than 20 percent .....	—	2	—	10	11	23	58	9
20 to 24 percent .....	—	9	23	12	—	8	32	11
25 to 29 percent .....	—	2	13	9	—	16	7	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	16	8	6	—	2	7	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	6	12	—	4	12	5
Not computed .....	—	—	—	6	—	5	4	3
Median .....	—	30.5	25.8	26.4	13.1	22.2	20.4	28.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	10	74	13	82	23	60	46	28
Less than 20 percent .....	—	43	13	63	21	37	39	14
20 to 24 percent .....	10	18	—	10	—	13	7	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	11	—	3	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	6	—	3	—	14
Median .....	22.5	19.0	17.5	15.5	13.6	17.0	16.5	16.1
\$35,000 or more .....	—	21	—	29	11	19	49	18
Less than 20 percent .....	—	21	—	27	11	16	49	16
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	2
Median .....	—	12.9	—	10.5	10.0	11.0	11.4	10.7



**Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque, IA MSA	Dubuque County	
		Total	Dubuque city
Occupied housing units .....	30 576	30 576	21 237
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>			
1989 to March 1990 .....	304	304	159
1985 to 1988 .....	854	854	492
1980 to 1984 .....	1 426	1 426	801
1970 to 1979 .....	6 270	6 270	3 425
1960 to 1969 .....	5 021	5 021	3 535
1950 to 1959 .....	3 941	3 941	3 048
1940 to 1949 .....	1 789	1 789	1 376
1939 or earlier .....	10 971	10 971	8 401
<b>BEDROOMS</b>			
No bedroom .....	287	287	285
1 bedroom .....	3 186	3 186	2 847
2 bedrooms .....	7 502	7 502	5 747
3 bedrooms .....	13 766	13 766	9 064
4 bedrooms .....	4 881	4 881	2 782
5 or more bedrooms .....	954	954	512
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
Complete kitchen facilities .....	30 472	30 472	21 151
Source of water, public system or private company .....	24 741	24 741	20 662
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	24 673	24 673	20 499
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	68	68	38
Owner-occupied housing units .....	40	40	15
Renter-occupied housing units .....	28	28	23
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>			
Utility gas .....	20 328	20 328	16 791
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	2 496	2 496	286
Electricity .....	2 768	2 768	1 890
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	3 650	3 650	1 859
All other fuels .....	1 317	1 317	394
No fuel used .....	17	17	17
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>			
None .....	2 646	2 646	2 407
1 .....	9 879	9 879	7 690
2 .....	12 512	12 512	8 245
3 or more .....	5 539	5 539	2 895
Vehicles per household .....	1.8	1.8	1.6
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units .....	21 869	21 869	14 123
1989 to March 1990 .....	1 687	1 687	1 089
1985 to 1988 .....	4 440	4 440	3 064
1980 to 1984 .....	2 521	2 521	1 458
1970 to 1979 .....	5 678	5 678	3 189
1969 or earlier .....	7 543	7 543	5 323
Renter-occupied housing units .....	8 707	8 707	7 114
1989 to March 1990 .....	3 461	3 461	2 886
1985 to 1988 .....	3 033	3 033	2 460
1980 to 1984 .....	1 174	1 174	942
1970 to 1979 .....	695	695	602
1969 or earlier .....	344	344	224
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
No telephone in unit .....	632	632	500
Householder 65 years and over .....	7 340	7 340	5 550
Owner-occupied housing units .....	5 647	5 647	4 015
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	39	39	19
No telephone in unit .....	72	72	40
No vehicle available .....	1 681	1 681	1 508
Complete plumbing facilities .....	30 508	30 508	21 199
1.00 or less persons per room .....	30 072	30 072	20 926
1.01 or more persons per room .....	436	436	273
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	68	68	38
1.00 or less persons per room .....	68	68	38
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	40 280	40 280	40 052
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	19 659	19 659	19 136
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	3 154	3 154	2 342
Owner-occupied housing units .....	1 049	1 049	521
Renter-occupied housing units .....	2 105	2 105	1 821

**Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque, IA MSA	Dubuque County	
		Total	Dubuque city
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	17 434	17 434	12 414
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>			
With a mortgage .....	9 693	9 693	6 756
Less than \$300 .....	358	358	269
\$300 to \$399 .....	1 285	1 285	995
\$400 to \$499 .....	1 901	1 901	1 308
\$500 to \$599 .....	1 865	1 865	1 332
\$600 to \$799 .....	2 556	2 556	1 699
\$800 to \$999 .....	1 095	1 095	713
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	398	398	246
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	151	151	134
\$2,000 or more .....	84	84	60
Median (dollars) .....	568	568	558
Not mortgaged .....	7 741	7 741	5 658
Less than \$100 .....	56	56	31
\$100 to \$199 .....	3 301	3 301	2 389
\$200 to \$299 .....	3 547	3 547	2 602
\$300 to \$399 .....	588	588	432
\$400 to \$499 .....	142	142	106
\$500 or more .....	107	107	98
Median (dollars) .....	210	210	211
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Less than \$20,000 .....	3 872	3 872	2 872
Less than 20 percent .....	1 635	1 635	1 258
20 to 24 percent .....	523	523	392
25 to 29 percent .....	380	380	313
30 to 34 percent .....	315	315	224
35 percent or more .....	958	958	638
Not computed .....	61	61	47
Median .....	22.6	22.6	22.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	4 978	4 978	3 646
Less than 20 percent .....	3 254	3 254	2 419
20 to 24 percent .....	961	961	718
25 to 29 percent .....	462	462	318
30 to 34 percent .....	161	161	103
35 percent or more .....	140	140	88
Not computed .....	-	-	-
Median .....	15.4	15.4	15.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	4 297	4 297	2 906
Less than 20 percent .....	3 477	3 477	2 389
20 to 24 percent .....	610	610	403
25 to 29 percent .....	128	128	62
30 to 34 percent .....	52	52	30
35 percent or more .....	30	30	22
Not computed .....	-	-	-
Median .....	14.0	14.0	13.3
\$50,000 or more .....	4 287	4 287	2 990
Less than 20 percent .....	3 988	3 988	2 787
20 to 24 percent .....	217	217	152
25 to 29 percent .....	55	55	27
30 to 34 percent .....	12	12	12
35 percent or more .....	15	15	12
Not computed .....	-	-	-
Median .....	11.0	11.0	11.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	8 238	8 238	7 063
<b>GROSS RENT</b>			
Less than \$100 .....	124	124	114
\$100 to \$199 .....	908	908	765
\$200 to \$299 .....	2 562	2 562	2 242
\$300 to \$399 .....	2 506	2 506	2 135
\$400 to \$499 .....	1 227	1 227	1 049
\$500 to \$599 .....	395	395	342
\$600 to \$749 .....	239	239	221
\$750 to \$999 .....	12	12	9
\$1,000 or more .....	16	16	13
No cash rent .....	249	249	173
Median (dollars) .....	315	315	314
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Less than \$10,000 .....	2 632	2 632	2 330
Less than 20 percent .....	62	62	42
20 to 24 percent .....	143	143	131
25 to 29 percent .....	242	242	211
30 to 34 percent .....	187	187	181
35 percent or more .....	1 783	1 783	1 593
Not computed .....	215	215	172
Median .....	49.3	49.3	49.2
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	2 525	2 525	2 140
Less than 20 percent .....	567	567	448
20 to 24 percent .....	595	595	510
25 to 29 percent .....	502	502	439
30 to 34 percent .....	310	310	256
35 percent or more .....	479	479	435
Not computed .....	72	72	52
Median .....	25.6	25.6	26.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	2 010	2 010	1 674
Less than 20 percent .....	1 460	1 460	1 230
20 to 24 percent .....	343	343	285
25 to 29 percent .....	108	108	97
30 to 34 percent .....	28	28	14
35 percent or more .....	11	11	11
Not computed .....	60	60	37
Median .....	16.4	16.4	16.3
\$35,000 or more .....	1 071	1 071	919
Less than 20 percent .....	998	998	855
20 to 24 percent .....	26	26	26
25 to 29 percent .....	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent .....	-	-	-
35 percent or more .....	-	-	-
Not computed .....	47	47	38
Median .....	11.5	11.5	11.6

Table 36. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**  
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 37. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**  
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**  
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**  
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]



Table 40. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque, IA MSA	Dubuque County
Occupied housing units .....	98	98
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>		
1989 to March 1990 .....	—	—
1985 to 1988 .....	—	—
1980 to 1984 .....	—	—
1970 to 1979 .....	22	22
1960 to 1969 .....	11	11
1950 to 1959 .....	—	—
1940 to 1949 .....	5	5
1939 or earlier .....	60	60
<b>BEDROOMS</b>		
No bedroom .....	26	26
1 bedroom .....	10	10
2 bedrooms .....	26	26
3 bedrooms .....	33	33
4 bedrooms .....	3	3
5 or more bedrooms .....	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
Complete kitchen facilities .....	98	98
Source of water, public system or private company .....	90	90
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	90	90
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>		
Utility gas .....	63	63
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	5	5
Electricity .....	21	21
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	9	9
All other fuels .....	—	—
No fuel used .....	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>		
None .....	7	7
1 .....	47	47
2 .....	27	27
3 or more .....	17	17
Vehicles per household .....	1.6	1.6
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>		
Owner-occupied housing units .....	19	19
1989 to March 1990 .....	—	—
1985 to 1988 .....	3	3
1980 to 1984 .....	—	—
1970 to 1979 .....	11	11
1969 or earlier .....	5	5
Renter-occupied housing units .....	79	79
1989 to March 1990 .....	55	55
1985 to 1988 .....	24	24
1980 to 1984 .....	—	—
1970 to 1979 .....	—	—
1969 or earlier .....	—	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
No telephone in unit .....	—	—
Householder 65 years and over .....	5	5
Owner-occupied housing units .....	5	5
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	—	—
No vehicle available .....	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities .....	98	98
1.00 or less persons per room .....	81	81
1.01 or more persons per room .....	17	17
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	40 693	40 693
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	22 362	22 362
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	39	39
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	39	39

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque, IA MSA	Dubuque County
Specified owner-occupied housing units	19	19
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage	8	8
Less than \$300	—	—
\$300 to \$399	5	5
\$400 to \$499	—	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—
\$600 to \$799	—	—
\$800 to \$999	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	3	3
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	390	390
Not mortgaged	11	11
Less than \$100	—	—
\$100 to \$199	5	5
\$200 to \$299	6	6
\$300 to \$399	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	254	254
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	10	10
Less than 20 percent	5	5
20 to 24 percent	5	5
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	15.0	15.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6	6
Less than 20 percent	6	6
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0
\$50,000 or more	3	3
Less than 20 percent	3	3
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	17.5	17.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	79	79
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—
\$200 to \$299	34	34
\$300 to \$399	16	16
\$400 to \$499	25	25
\$500 to \$599	—	—
\$600 to \$749	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—
No cash rent	4	4
Median (dollars)	340	340
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000	36	36
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	27	27
Not computed	9	9
Median	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	36	36
Less than 20 percent	17	17
20 to 24 percent	7	7
25 to 29 percent	8	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	4	4
Median	18.3	18.3
\$35,000 or more	7	7
Less than 20 percent	7	7
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0

Table 42. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque, IA MSA	Dubuque County
Occupied housing units .....	74	74
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>		
1989 to March 1990 .....	—	—
1985 to 1988 .....	—	—
1980 to 1984 .....	7	7
1970 to 1979 .....	17	17
1960 to 1969 .....	8	8
1950 to 1959 .....	—	—
1940 to 1949 .....	5	5
1939 or earlier .....	37	37
<b>BEDROOMS</b>		
No bedroom .....	—	—
1 bedroom .....	10	10
2 bedrooms .....	10	10
3 bedrooms .....	41	41
4 bedrooms .....	13	13
5 or more bedrooms .....	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
Complete kitchen facilities .....	74	74
Source of water, public system or private company .....	67	67
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	67	67
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>		
Utility gas .....	34	34
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	7	7
Electricity .....	10	10
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	16	16
All other fuels .....	7	7
No fuel used .....	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>		
None .....	6	6
1 .....	20	20
2 .....	28	28
3 or more .....	20	20
Vehicles per household .....	1.8	1.8
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>		
Owner-occupied housing units .....	42	42
1989 to March 1990 .....	—	—
1985 to 1988 .....	14	14
1980 to 1984 .....	13	13
1970 to 1979 .....	8	8
1969 or earlier .....	7	7
Renter-occupied housing units .....	32	32
1989 to March 1990 .....	8	8
1985 to 1988 .....	14	14
1980 to 1984 .....	7	7
1970 to 1979 .....	3	3
1969 or earlier .....	—	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
No telephone in unit .....	—	—
Householder 65 years and over .....	7	7
Owner-occupied housing units .....	7	7
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	—	—
No vehicle available .....	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities .....	74	74
1.00 or less persons per room .....	60	60
1.01 or more persons per room .....	14	14
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	26 352	26 352
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	26 566	26 566
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	3	3
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	3	3



Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque, IA MSA	Dubuque County
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	29	29
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>		
With a mortgage .....	22	22
Less than \$300 .....	—	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	2	2
\$400 to \$499 .....	—	—
\$500 to \$599 .....	6	6
\$600 to \$799 .....	14	14
\$800 to \$999 .....	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	—	—
\$2,000 or more .....	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	625	625
Not mortgaged .....	7	7
Less than \$100 .....	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	7	7
\$200 to \$299 .....	—	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	—	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	—	—
\$500 or more .....	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	175	175
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>		
Less than \$20,000 .....	9	9
Less than 20 percent .....	7	7
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	2	2
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—
Median .....	13.2	13.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	14	14
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	6	6
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	8	8
35 percent or more .....	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—
Median .....	30.6	30.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	6	6
Less than 20 percent .....	6	6
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—
Median .....	17.5	17.5
\$50,000 or more .....	—	—
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—
Median .....	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	25	25
<b>GROSS RENT</b>		
Less than \$100 .....	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	—	—
\$200 to \$299 .....	—	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	25	25
\$400 to \$499 .....	—	—
\$500 to \$599 .....	—	—
\$600 to \$749 .....	—	—
\$750 to \$999 .....	—	—
\$1,000 or more .....	—	—
No cash rent .....	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	341	341
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>		
Less than \$10,000 .....	3	3
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—
35 percent or more .....	3	3
Not computed .....	—	—
Median .....	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	15	15
Less than 20 percent .....	3	3
20 to 24 percent .....	7	7
25 to 29 percent .....	5	5
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—
Median .....	23.2	23.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	—	—
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—
Median .....	—	—
\$35,000 or more .....	7	7
Less than 20 percent .....	7	7
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—
Median .....	10.6	10.6

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque, IA MSA	Dubuque County
Occupied housing units -----	30 527	30 527
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>		
1989 to March 1990 -----	304	304
1985 to 1988 -----	854	854
1980 to 1984 -----	1 419	1 419
1970 to 1979 -----	6 267	6 267
1960 to 1969 -----	5 013	5 013
1950 to 1959 -----	3 941	3 941
1940 to 1949 -----	1 789	1 789
1939 or earlier -----	10 940	10 940
<b>BEDROOMS</b>		
No bedroom -----	287	287
1 bedroom -----	3 186	3 186
2 bedrooms -----	7 492	7 492
3 bedrooms -----	13 733	13 733
4 bedrooms -----	4 875	4 875
5 or more bedrooms -----	954	954
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
Complete kitchen facilities -----	30 423	30 423
Source of water, public system or private company -----	24 692	24 692
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	24 624	24 624
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	68	68
Owner-occupied housing units -----	40	40
Renter-occupied housing units -----	28	28
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>		
Utility gas -----	20 305	20 305
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	2 489	2 489
Electricity -----	2 765	2 765
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	3 634	3 634
All other fuels -----	1 317	1 317
No fuel used -----	17	17
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>		
None -----	2 640	2 640
1 -----	9 866	9 866
2 -----	12 495	12 495
3 or more -----	5 526	5 526
Vehicles per household -----	1.8	1.8
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>		
<b>Owner-occupied housing units -----</b>	<b>21 827</b>	<b>21 827</b>
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 687	1 687
1985 to 1988 -----	4 426	4 426
1980 to 1984 -----	2 508	2 508
1970 to 1979 -----	5 670	5 670
1969 or earlier -----	7 536	7 536
<b>Renter-occupied housing units -----</b>	<b>8 700</b>	<b>8 700</b>
1989 to March 1990 -----	3 461	3 461
1985 to 1988 -----	3 026	3 026
1980 to 1984 -----	1 174	1 174
1970 to 1979 -----	695	695
1969 or earlier -----	344	344
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
No telephone in unit -----	632	632
Householder 65 years and over -----	7 333	7 333
Owner-occupied housing units -----	5 640	5 640
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	39	39
No telephone in unit -----	72	72
No vehicle available -----	1 681	1 681
Complete plumbing facilities -----	30 459	30 459
1.00 or less persons per room -----	30 030	30 030
1.01 or more persons per room -----	429	429
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	68	68
1.00 or less persons per room -----	68	68
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	40 307	40 307
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	19 637	19 637
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	3 154	3 154
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 049	1 049
Renter-occupied housing units -----	2 105	2 105

Table 45. **Housing Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Dubuque, IA MSA	Dubuque County
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	17 405	17 405
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage -----	9 671	9 671
Less than \$300 -----	358	358
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 283	1 283
\$400 to \$499 -----	1 901	1 901
\$500 to \$599 -----	1 859	1 859
\$600 to \$799 -----	2 542	2 542
\$800 to \$999 -----	1 095	1 095
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	398	398
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	151	151
\$2,000 or more -----	84	84
Median (dollars) -----	568	568
Not mortgaged -----	7 734	7 734
Less than \$100 -----	56	56
\$100 to \$199 -----	3 294	3 294
\$200 to \$299 -----	3 547	3 547
\$300 to \$399 -----	588	588
\$400 to \$499 -----	142	142
\$500 or more -----	107	107
Median (dollars) -----	210	210
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000 -----	3 863	3 863
Less than 20 percent -----	1 628	1 628
20 to 24 percent -----	523	523
25 to 29 percent -----	378	378
30 to 34 percent -----	315	315
35 percent or more -----	958	958
Not computed -----	61	61
Median -----	22.6	22.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	4 964	4 964
Less than 20 percent -----	3 254	3 254
20 to 24 percent -----	955	955
25 to 29 percent -----	462	462
30 to 34 percent -----	153	153
35 percent or more -----	140	140
Not computed -----	-	-
Median -----	15.4	15.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	4 291	4 291
Less than 20 percent -----	3 471	3 471
20 to 24 percent -----	610	610
25 to 29 percent -----	128	128
30 to 34 percent -----	52	52
35 percent or more -----	30	30
Not computed -----	-	-
Median -----	13.9	13.9
\$50,000 or more -----	4 287	4 287
Less than 20 percent -----	3 988	3 988
20 to 24 percent -----	217	217
25 to 29 percent -----	55	55
30 to 34 percent -----	12	12
35 percent or more -----	15	15
Not computed -----	-	-
Median -----	11.0	11.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	8 231	8 231
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100 -----	124	124
\$100 to \$199 -----	908	908
\$200 to \$299 -----	2 562	2 562
\$300 to \$399 -----	2 499	2 499
\$400 to \$499 -----	1 227	1 227
\$500 to \$599 -----	395	395
\$600 to \$749 -----	239	239
\$750 to \$999 -----	12	12
\$1,000 or more -----	16	16
No cash rent -----	249	249
Median (dollars) -----	315	315
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000 -----	2 632	2 632
Less than 20 percent -----	62	62
20 to 24 percent -----	143	143
25 to 29 percent -----	242	242
30 to 34 percent -----	187	187
35 percent or more -----	1 783	1 783
Not computed -----	215	215
Median -----	49.3	49.3
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	2 525	2 525
Less than 20 percent -----	567	567
20 to 24 percent -----	595	595
25 to 29 percent -----	502	502
30 to 34 percent -----	310	310
35 percent or more -----	479	479
Not computed -----	72	72
Median -----	25.6	25.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	2 010	2 010
Less than 20 percent -----	1 460	1 460
20 to 24 percent -----	343	343
25 to 29 percent -----	108	108
30 to 34 percent -----	28	28
35 percent or more -----	11	11
Not computed -----	60	60
Median -----	16.4	16.4
\$35,000 or more -----	1 064	1 064
Less than 20 percent -----	991	991
20 to 24 percent -----	26	26
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-
Not computed -----	47	47
Median -----	11.5	11.5



Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Dubuque, IA MSA	86 403	20.2	32 053	19.7	<b>DUBUQUE CITY, DUBUQUE COUNTY—Con.</b>				
<b>DUBUQUE COUNTY</b>					Tract 8.02 (pt.)	2 556	16.2	914	16.3
Total	86 403	20.2	32 053	19.7	Tract 9	4 119	15.7	1 514	16.4
Dubuque city	57 546	16.2	22 377	15.8	Tract 10	846	15.7	320	17.2
<b>TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN DUBUQUE COUNTY</b>					Tract 11.01	3 501	17.1	1 234	16.6
Tract 8.01	5 205	17.6	1 841	16.2	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	4 726	14.0	1 799	13.7
Tract 8.02	2 556	16.2	914	16.3	Tract 12.01	3 031	16.3	1 259	16.0
Tract 11.02	5 507	18.2	2 072	17.7	Tract 12.02	1 945	15.3	901	15.5
Tract 12.03	4 719	20.4	1 639	20.5	Tract 12.03 (pt.)	4 311	18.5	1 505	18.4
Tract 101.01	1 970	16.5	789	15.8	Tract 101.01 (pt.)	1 027	16.6	417	15.8
Tract 101.02	5 648	27.0	1 773	26.1	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	120	12.5	46	17.4
Tract 101.03	2 873	15.4	1 010	15.6	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	1 741	16.4	612	16.5
<b>DUBUQUE CITY, DUBUQUE COUNTY</b>					<b>REMAINDER OF DUBUQUE COUNTY</b>				
Tract 1	2 133	13.1	1 377	13.6	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
Tract 2	943	13.0	449	14.9	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
Tract 2.99	21	19.0	—	—	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	781	43.3	273	44.0
Tract 3	2 271	16.3	884	16.4	Tract 12.03 (pt.)	408	40.0	134	44.0
Tract 4	3 984	16.6	1 451	16.1	Tract 101.01 (pt.)	943	16.5	372	15.9
Tract 5	4 421	16.4	1 877	15.0	Tract 101.02 (pt.)	5 528	27.3	1 727	26.3
Tract 6	3 289	17.0	1 315	15.7	Tract 101.03 (pt.)	1 132	13.8	398	14.3
Tract 7.01	3 671	16.1	1 163	15.4	Tract 102	5 663	36.5	1 806	37.6
Tract 7.02	3 685	16.2	1 499	15.8	Tract 103	2 916	25.9	950	26.9
Tract 8.01 (pt.)	5 205	17.6	1 841	16.2	Tract 104	4 250	34.2	1 382	37.9
					Tract 105	4 043	15.7	1 549	16.1
					Tract 106	3 193	27.9	1 085	28.9

# APPENDIX A.

## Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

### AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

#### Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into



12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

### **Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area**

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

### **American Indian Reservation and Trust Land**

**American Indian Reservation**—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

**Trust Land**—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

### **Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)**

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.



## Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

## AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

## BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers



with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

## BLOCK GROUP (BG)

### Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

### Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

## BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

## CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

### Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

#### Northeast Region

##### *New England Division:*

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

##### *Middle Atlantic Division:*

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

#### Midwest Region

##### *East North Central Division:*

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

##### *West North Central Division:*

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

#### South Region

##### *South Atlantic Division:*

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida



### *East South Central Division:*

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

### *West South Central Division:*

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

## **West Region**

### *Mountain Division:*

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

### *Pacific Division:*

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

## **Census Region**

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

## **CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA**

### **Block Numbering Area (BNA)**

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

## **Census Tract**

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.



## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

## COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

## COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

### Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

### Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

### Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.



The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

### Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

## GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

### Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

### Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

### United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

## GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

### Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
                (or part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
```

### Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census



tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

## HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

## INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

## METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The



metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## **Central City**

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

## **Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)**

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

## **Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)**

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

## **Metropolitan Area Title and Code**

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

## **OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES**

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

## **PLACE**

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

## **Census Designated Place (CDP)**

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.



Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
  - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

## Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

## Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

## POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.



## STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

## TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

## URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for



unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

### **Extended City**

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

### **URBANIZED AREA (UA)**

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

### **Urbanized Area Central Place**

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

### **Urbanized Area Title and Code**

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

### **VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)**

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

## **ZIP CODE®**

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.





# APPENDIX B.

## Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

### AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

**Median Age**—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

**Comparability**—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

### ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.



The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

#### *Presentation Based on Persons:*

*Single Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

*Multiple Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

*Ancestry Unclassified*—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

#### *Presentations Based on Responses:*

*Total Ancestries Reported*—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

*First Ancestry Reported*—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

*Second Ancestry Reported*—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.



**Comparability**—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

## CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Citizen**—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

*Naturalized Citizen*—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

**Not a Citizen**—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

**Comparability**—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

*High School Graduate or Higher*—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or



its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

*Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate*—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

**Comparability**—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

**Employed**—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

**Unemployed**—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:



- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

**Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

**Experienced Unemployed**—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

**Experienced Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

**Labor Force**—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

**Not in Labor Force**—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

**Worker**—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

**Actual Hours Worked Last Week**—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

**Limitation of the Data**—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

**Comparability**—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,



figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

## FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

## GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

**Institutionalized Persons**—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

**Type of Institution**—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

**Correctional Institutions**—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

**Prisons**—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)



operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

*Federal Detention Centers*—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

*Military Stockades, Jails*—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

*Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities*—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

*Police Lockups*—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

*Halfway Houses*—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

*Other Types of Correctional Institutions*—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

*Nursing Homes*—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

*Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals*—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals for Chronically Ill*—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.



*Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere*—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

*Juvenile Institutions*—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

*Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children*—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

*Residential Treatment Centers*—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

*Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

*Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

*Private Training Schools*—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

*Detention Centers*—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

**Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")**—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

*Rooming Houses*—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Group Homes*—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

*Homes for the Mentally Ill*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

*Homes for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

*Homes for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

*Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

*Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their



children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

*Other Group Homes*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

*Religious Group Quarters*—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

*College Quarters Off Campus*—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

*College Dormitories*—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Military Quarters*—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

*Agriculture Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

*Other Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations*—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)*—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

*Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children*—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

*Visible in Street Locations*—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.



Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

*Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)*—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

*Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals*—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

*Crews of Maritime Vessels*—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

*Staff Residents of Institutions*—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

*Other Nonhousehold Living Situations*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

*Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters*—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

**Limitation of the Data**—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

*Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)*—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.



The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Comparability**—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

## HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample



questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Comparability**—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

## HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

### Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

**Persons Per Household**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

### Relationship to Householder

**Householder**—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder



is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

**Spouse**—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

**Child**—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

*Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter*—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Stepson/Stepdaughter*—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Own Child*—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

**Other Relatives**—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

*Grandchild*—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

*Brother/Sister*—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

*Parent*—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

*Other Relatives*—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

**Nonrelatives**—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

*Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child*—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

*Housemate or Roommate*—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

*Unmarried Partner*—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

*Other Nonrelatives*—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

## Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.



## Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

*Married-Couple Family*—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

*Other Family:*

*Male Householder, No Wife Present*—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

*Female Householder, No Husband Present*—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

**Persons Per Family**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

## Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

## Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

## Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

## Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

## Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

**Comparability**—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

## INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of



wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

## Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions,\*tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

**Income of Households**—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

**Income of Families and Persons**—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

**Median Income**—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.



For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Mean Income**—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

**Comparability**—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income



- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of



banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

## INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

### Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

### Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

### Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

**Private Wage and Salary Workers**—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a



private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

**Government Workers**—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

**Self-Employed Workers**—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

**Unpaid Family Workers**—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

**Salaried/Self-Employed**—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

**Comparability**—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical



Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

## JOURNEY TO WORK

### Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;



Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

**Limitation of the Data**—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was



asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

## Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

## Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

**Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van**—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

## Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

### Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in



question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Household Language**—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa



## Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

**Linguistic Isolation**—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

**Limitation of the Data**—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

**Comparability**—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

## MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

**Never Married**—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

**Ever Married**—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

**Now Married, Except Separated**—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

**Separated**—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.



**Widowed**—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

**Divorced**—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

**Now Married**—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

*Spouse Present*—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

*Spouse Absent*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

*Separated*—Defined above.

*Spouse Absent, Other*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

**Comparability**—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

## MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

## PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

**Nativity**—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

**Native**—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

**Foreign Born**—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.



The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

**Comparability**—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

## POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

### Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

**Specified Poverty Levels**—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

### Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds



shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

**Income Deficit**—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

**Mean Income Deficit**—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

**Comparability**—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

**Current Population Survey**—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

## RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

**White**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

**Black**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

**American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut**—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

*American Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

*American Indian Tribe*—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

*Eskimo*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

*Aleut*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

**Asian or Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

**Asian**—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

*Chinese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

*Filipino*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

*Japanese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

*Asian Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

*Korean*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

*Vietnamese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.



*Cambodian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

*Hmong*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

*Laotian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

*Thai*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

*Other Asian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

**Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

*Hawaiian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

*Samoan*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

*Guamanian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

*Other Pacific Islander*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

**Other Race**—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.



**Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census**

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoa
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander <sup>1</sup>
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian <sup>3</sup>
Laotian	Micronesia <sup>3</sup>
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian <sup>1</sup>	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian <sup>3</sup>
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified <sup>2</sup>	

<sup>1</sup>In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

<sup>2</sup>Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

<sup>3</sup>Polynesian, Micronesia, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

**Comparability**—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

## REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

**Comparability**—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of



these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

## RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

**Comparability**—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.



## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

**Comparability**—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

**Public and Private School**—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

**Level of School in Which Enrolled**—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

**Comparability**—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular



school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

## SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

## SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Sex Ratio**—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

**Comparability**—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

## VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Veteran Status**—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now



serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

**Period of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

**Years of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

**Limitation of the Data**—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

**Comparability**—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

## WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

## WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."



## Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

## Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

**Year-Round Full-Time Workers**—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

**Number of Workers in Family in 1989**—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

**Limitation of the Data**—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

**Comparability**—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

## YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

**Limitation of the Data**—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

**Comparability**—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

### LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)



Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

**Housing Units**—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

**Occupied Housing Units**—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

**Vacant Housing Units**—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

**Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.**—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

**Staff Living Quarters**—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

**Comparability**—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

## ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this



item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

**Comparability**—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

## AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

## BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

**Comparability**—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

## BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

**Comparability**—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

**Comparability**—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.



## CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990.

## CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

**Limitation of the Data**—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

**Comparability**—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

## CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

**Median and Quartile Contract Rent**—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No



cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Contract Rent**—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

**Comparability**—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

## DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

**Comparability**—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

**Comparability**—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

## GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

**Comparability**—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

## HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

**Utility Gas**—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

**Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas**—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

**Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.**—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

**Wood**—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

**Solar Energy**—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

**Other Fuel**—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

**No Fuel Used**—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

**Comparability**—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

## INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

**Comparability**—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all



occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

## MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

**Comparability**—This item is new for 1990.

## MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

**Comparability**—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

## MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

**Comparability**—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,



condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

## PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

**Median Persons in Unit**—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Persons in Occupied Housing Units**—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

## PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

**Mean Persons Per Room**—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

## PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

**Comparability**—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

## POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

## REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.



The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

**Median Rooms**—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Rooms**—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

## SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

**Comparability**—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

## SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.



In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

**Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs**—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

## SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

**Comparability**—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

**Comparability**—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

**Comparability**—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.



## TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

**Owner Occupied**—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

**Renter Occupied**—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

**Comparability**—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

## UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

**1-Unit, Detached**—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

**1-Unit, Attached**—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

**2 or More Units**—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

**Mobile Home or Trailer**—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

**Other**—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

**Comparability**—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are



shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

## USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

**Comparability**—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

## UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

**Limitation of the Data**—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

**Comparability**—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

*For Rent*—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

*For Sale Only*—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

*Rented or Sold, Not Occupied*—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

*For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use*—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

*For Migrant Workers*—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

*Other Vacant*—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.



**Homeowner Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

**Rental Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

**Comparability**—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

## VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

**Median and Quartile Value**—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Value**—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more" is \$600,000.

Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

## VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

**Vehicles Per Household**—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

**Limitation of the Data**—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

**Comparability**—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented



separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

## YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

**Comparability**—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

## YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

**Median Year Structure Built**—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

**Limitation of the Data**—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

**Comparability**—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

## DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

### Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

### Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is



computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

### Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

# APPENDIX C.

## Accuracy of the Data

### CONTENTS

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### INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

### SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

### ACCURACY OF THE DATA

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

### CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that



published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

## ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

## Calculation of Standard Errors

**Totals and Percentages**—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or



estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

**Sums and Differences**—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$  and  $SE_{\hat{Y}}$  of estimates  $\hat{X}$  and  $\hat{Y}$ :

$$SE_{\hat{X} + \hat{Y}} = SE_{\hat{X} - \hat{Y}} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

**Ratios**—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{\hat{X} / \hat{Y}} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

**Medians**—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as  $N/2$ ). Treat  $N/2$  as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about  $N/2$ . Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about  $N/2$ . By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about  $N/2$ . Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

## Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;



2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

## Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is  $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$  percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is  $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$  percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left( \frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

## ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

## PERSONS

### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

### STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2



### STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

### STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

### OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

#### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

# STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

# STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

# STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

# STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other <sup>1</sup>
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

# Renter

## White Householder Householder of Hispanic origin

### Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

## Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

### 121-140

## Black Householder

### Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

### 141-160

## Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

### Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

### 161-180

## American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

### Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

### 181-200

## Householder of Other Race

### Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

## Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

<sup>1</sup>Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.



## Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

**Undercoverage**—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

**Respondent and Enumerator Error**—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

**Processing Error**—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

**Nonresponse**—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

## EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.



**Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total <sup>1</sup>	Size of publication area <sup>2</sup>													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

<sup>1</sup>For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$  = Estimate of characteristic total

<sup>2</sup>The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

**Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage <sup>1</sup>												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

<sup>1</sup>For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$  = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Iowa

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
<b>POPULATION</b>				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.5	2.3	1.3	1.2
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.9	1.6	0.9	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.3	2.0	1.2	1.0
Citizenship.....	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.6
Residence in 1985.....	1.9	1.8	1.0	0.8
Year of entry.....	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.1	2.0	0.8	0.8
Household type.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Group quarters.....	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.5
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
<b>HOUSING</b>				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.4
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5



[illegible]

# APPENDIX D.

## Collection and Processing Procedures

### CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures .....	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules .....	D-1
Processing Procedures .....	D-4

### ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

#### Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

#### Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

**Persons in the Armed Forces**—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.



**Persons on Maritime Ships**—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

**Persons Away at School**—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

**Persons in Institutions**—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

**Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day**—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

## DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

## Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States



Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

## Followup

**Nonresponse Followup**—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

**Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup**—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

## Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

## Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.



5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

## PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



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# APPENDIX E.

## Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

### Your Guide for the

# 1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
<b>How</b> to fill out your census form	<b>2</b>
<b>Example</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Your</b> answers are confidential	<b>2</b>
<b>Instructions</b> for the census questions	<b>3-11</b>
<b>What</b> the census is about	<b>12</b>
<b>Why</b> the census asks certain questions	<b>12</b>

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4







## Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

### H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

*Detached* means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

### H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

### H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

### H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

### b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

### H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

### H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day . . . . .	30	4 times a year . . . . .	3
By the week . . . . .	4	2 times a year . . . . .	6
Every other week . . . .	2	Once a year . . . . .	12

### b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

## Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

### H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

### H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

### H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

### H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

### H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

**Solar energy** is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

### H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

**Drilled wells**, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

### H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

### H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

### H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

### H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

### b. This **property** is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.



## Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

**H20.** If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [ ] the two utilities.

**H21.** Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

**H22.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

**H23a.** The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

**H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

**H25.** A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

**H26.** Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

## Instructions for Question 8

**8.** For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

## Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

**9.** A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

**10.** If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

**11.** Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

**12.** Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

**13.** Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.



## Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

### Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

### Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

### Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No**, **lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

### Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

## Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

- 21a.** Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.



## Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.  
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.  
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following —</b> | <b>Do not enter —</b> |
| Metal furniture manufacturing                   | Furniture company     |
| Retail grocery store                            | Grocery store         |
| Petroleum refining                              | Oil company           |
| Cattle ranch                                    | Ranch                 |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following —</b> | <b>Do not enter —</b> |
| Production clerk                                | Clerk                 |
| Carpenter's helper                              | Helper                |
| Auto engine mechanic                            | Mechanic              |
| Registered nurse                                | Nurse                 |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.  
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.  
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

## Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.  
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.  
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.  
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.  
*Do not include the following as income in any item:*
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
  - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
  - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
  - Inheritances or insurance settlements
  - Any type of loan
  - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

## **What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers**

### **Why are we taking a census?**

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

### **What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?**

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

### **How long have we been taking the census?**

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

### **How are you being counted?**

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

## **Why the Census Asks Certain Questions**

### **Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.**

*It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.*

#### **Name?**

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

#### **Value or rent?**

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

#### **Complete plumbing?**

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

#### **Place of birth?**

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

#### **Job?**

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

#### **Income?**

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.



# OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

**The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.**

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

**How to get started—and get help.**

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

**Please answer and return your form promptly.**

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.  
**Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.**

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**Para personas de habla hispana --**

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**  
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628  
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

**1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.**

### Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

### Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

**1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

**NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.**



	PERSON 1	PERSON 2
<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	<p>Last name</p> <p>First name Middle initial</p>	<p>Last name</p> <p>First name Middle initial</p>
<p><b>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife    <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter    <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Stepson/stepdaughter    <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child    <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Housemate, roommate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>    <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative</p>
<p><b>3. Sex</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Male    <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Male    <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>
<p><b>4. Race</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> White</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Chinese    <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>    <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hawaiian    <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Korean    <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese    <input type="checkbox"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> White</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Chinese    <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>    <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hawaiian    <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Korean    <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese    <input type="checkbox"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>
<p><b>5. Age and year of birth</b></p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 0</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 0</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><b>6. Marital status</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Now married    <input type="checkbox"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Widowed    <input type="checkbox"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Divorced</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Now married    <input type="checkbox"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Widowed    <input type="checkbox"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Divorced</p>
<p><b>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>
<p><b>FOR CENSUS USE</b> →</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Father/mother or Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative
If NOT RELATED to Person 1	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate	<input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	1 8 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinian, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	

# NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

<b>H1a.</b> Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home? <input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). <input type="radio"/> No		<b>H5a.</b> Is this house on ten or more acres? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
<b>b.</b> Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else? <input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). <input type="radio"/> No		<b>b.</b> Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
<b>H2.</b> Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant. <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building with 2 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 3 or 4 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 5 to 9 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 10 to 19 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 20 to 49 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 50 or more apartments <input type="radio"/> Other		<b>H6.</b> What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale? <input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 <input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999 <input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999 <input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999 <input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 <input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 <input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 <input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 <input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 <input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 <input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 <input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 <input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999 <input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999 <input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999 <input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999 <input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999 <input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999 <input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999 <input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999 <input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999 <input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999 <input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999 <input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999 <input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more	
<b>H3.</b> How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms. <input type="radio"/> 1 room <input type="radio"/> 2 rooms <input type="radio"/> 3 rooms <input type="radio"/> 4 rooms <input type="radio"/> 5 rooms <input type="radio"/> 6 rooms <input type="radio"/> 7 rooms <input type="radio"/> 8 rooms <input type="radio"/> 9 or more rooms		<b>Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —</b> <b>H7a.</b> What is the monthly rent? <input type="radio"/> Less than \$80 <input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99 <input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124 <input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149 <input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174 <input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199 <input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224 <input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274 <input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299 <input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324 <input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349 <input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374 <input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399 <input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424 <input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449 <input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474 <input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499 <input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524 <input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549 <input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649 <input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699 <input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749 <input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more	
<b>H4.</b> Is this house or apartment — <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)? <input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent? <input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?		<b>b.</b> Does the monthly rent include any meals? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
<b>FOR CENSUS USE</b>			
<b>A. Total persons</b> 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	<b>B. Type of unit</b> Occupied Vacant <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere <b>C1. Vacancy status</b> <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant <b>C2. Is this unit boarded up?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<b>D. Months vacant</b> <input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more <b>E. Complete after</b> <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> IA <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM <input type="radio"/> <b>F. Cov.</b> <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1	<b>G. DO</b> 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9



<p><b>H8.</b> When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier         </p>	<p><b>H14.</b> Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood  <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP  <input type="radio"/> Electricity  <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.  <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke  <input type="radio"/> Wood  <input type="radio"/> Solar energy  <input type="radio"/> Other fuel  <input type="radio"/> No fuel used         </p>	<p><b>H20.</b> What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p><b>a. Electricity</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used       </p>
<p><b>H9.</b> How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms         </p>	<p><b>H15.</b> Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company?  <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well?  <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well?  <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?         </p>	<p><b>b. Gas</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used       </p>
<p><b>H10.</b> Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H16.</b> Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer  <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool  <input type="radio"/> No, use other means         </p>	<p><b>c. Water</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge       </p>
<p><b>H11.</b> Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H17.</b> About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959  <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949  <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier  <input type="radio"/> Don't know         </p>	<p><b>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used       </p>
<p><b>H12.</b> Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H18.</b> Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	
<p><b>H13.</b> How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> 1  <input type="radio"/> 2  <input type="radio"/> 3  <input type="radio"/> 4  <input type="radio"/> 5  <input type="radio"/> 6  <input type="radio"/> 7 or more         </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p><b>H19a.</b> Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20  <input type="radio"/> No         </p> <p><b>b.</b> In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999  <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499  <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999  <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999  <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more         </p>	

**INSTRUCTION:**

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

**H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b  
☐ Yes, contract to purchase }  
☐ No — Skip to H24a

**b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

**c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment  
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

**d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment  
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

**H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to H25

**b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

**H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

**H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔



PERSON 1		14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?		18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —	
Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____		<input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <b>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?</b>	
<b>8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		<b>b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</b> <b>(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) <b>(2) Name of county in the U.S.</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>		<b>b. Prevents this person from working at a job?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
<b>9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		<b>(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>		<b>19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —</b> <b>a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
<b>10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</b> <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		<b>(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits		<b>b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
<b>11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college?</b> Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		<b>15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16		If this person is a female — <b>20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</b> None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	
<b>12. How much school has this person COMPLETED?</b> Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE — high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college — Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college — Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		<b>b. What is this language?</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese) <b>c. How well does this person speak English?</b> <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all		<b>21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25	
<b>13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?</b> (See instruction guide for further information.) <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Am., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		<b>16. When was this person born?</b> <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person		<b>21b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; display: inline-block;"></div> Hours	
		<b>17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18		<b>22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?</b> If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. <b>a. Address (Number and street)</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)	
		<b>b. Was active-duty military service during —</b> Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time		<b>b. Name of city, town, or post office</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>	
		<b>c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; display: inline-block;"></div> Years		<b>c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits	
				<b>d. County</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>	
				<b>e. State</b> <b>f. ZIP Code</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; display: inline-block;"></div>	

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van    ☐ Motorcycle  
☐ Bus or trolley bus    ☐ Bicycle  
☐ Streetcar or trolley car    ☐ Walked  
☐ Subway or elevated    ☐ Worked at home  
☐ Railroad    ☐ Skip to 28  
☐ Ferryboat    ☐ Other method  
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone    ☐ 5 people  
☐ 2 people    ☐ 6 people  
☐ 3 people    ☐ 7 to 9 people  
☐ 4 people    ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- a.m.  
 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff  
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.  
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job  
☐ No, temporarily ill  
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)  
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990    ☐ 1980 to 1984 } Go to 28  
☐ 1989    ☐ 1979 or earlier }  
☐ 1988    ☐ Never worked } Skip to 32  
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing    ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)  
☐ Wholesale trade  
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions  
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization  
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)  
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee  
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee  
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide.

If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None OR   
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.





# APPENDIX F.

## Data Products and User Assistance

### CONTENTS

Data Products .....	F-1
Geographic Products .....	F-3
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

### DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

### Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

### Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

**Public Law 94-171 Data**—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)



**Summary Tape Files (STF's)**— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

**Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)**—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

**Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files**—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

**Other Special Computer Tape Files**—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

## Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

## Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

## Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

## Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

## User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

**Special Tabulations**—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

## GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

### Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

**County Block Maps**—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

**County Subdivision Outline Maps**—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

**Voting District Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

### Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

### Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line<sup>TM</sup> files. TIGER/Line<sup>TM</sup> files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line<sup>TM</sup> files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP



Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

## REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

## SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

### U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

**Washington, DC, Contacts**—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

## Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

## Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

## Other Sources of Products and Services

**State Data Centers—**The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

**National Services Program—**The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

**National Clearinghouse—**The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

**Depository Libraries—**There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

## OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the



annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

## **Current Demographic and Housing Programs**

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

## **Economic Censuses and Surveys**

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

## **Agriculture Census and Surveys**

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

## **Governments Census and Surveys**

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

## **Foreign Trade Statistics**

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

## **Other Statistical Activities**

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

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**100-PERCENT COMPONENT**

**Population**

Household relationship  
Sex  
Race  
Age  
Marital status  
Hispanic origin

**Housing**

Number of units in structure  
Number of rooms in unit  
Tenure—owned or rented  
Value of home or monthly rent  
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)  
Vacancy characteristics

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**SAMPLE COMPONENT**

**Population**

*Social characteristics:*

Education—enrollment and attainment  
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.  
Ancestry  
Language spoken at home  
Migration (residence in 1985)  
Disability  
Fertility  
Veteran status

*Economic characteristics:*

Labor force  
Occupation, industry, and class of worker  
Place of work and journey to work  
Work experience in 1989  
Income in 1989  
Year last worked

**Housing**

Year moved into residence  
Number of bedrooms  
Plumbing and kitchen facilities  
Telephone in unit  
Vehicles available  
Heating fuel  
Source of water and method of sewage disposal  
Year structure built  
Condominium status  
Farm residence  
Shelter costs, including utilities

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NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.



Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CPH-1	<b>Summary Population and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	<b>Population and Housing Unit Counts</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
<b>100-Percent and Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-3	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas</b>	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress</b>	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-5	<b>Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CP-1	<b>General Population Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data—Con.</b>				
1990 CP-1-1A	<b>General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	<b>General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	<b>General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CP-2	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	<b>Population Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places



Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CH-1	<b>General Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdi- visions of 1,000 or more inhabit- ants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	<b>General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdic- tion statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CH-2	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabit- ants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	<b>Housing Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
STF 3 (Sample)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B <sup>3</sup>	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States



Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's

Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.

<sup>1</sup>Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

<sup>2</sup>Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

<sup>3</sup>Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas ( MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



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# APPENDIX G.

## Maps

**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps**—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).



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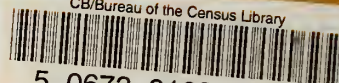
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